Three Parts
14 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV.....NO. 13,737. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

HORSE AND CABLE TO GO

Metropolitan Traction Co. Will Extend Its Underground Electric System.

COSTS LESS, IS MORE SATISFACTORY

Expected that in Five Years All the Lines Will Be Operated by Electricity — Success of Lenox Avenue Road.

The Directors of the Metropolitan Traction Company have resolved to extend the underground electric system, now in operation in Lenox Avenue to the Twenty-third Street cross-town line, then to the Ninth Avenue line, and ultimately to all the lines owned by the company in this city.

The formal action was taken at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, held in the Cable Building two weeks ago. The motives which urged the board were the unqualified success of the Lenox Avenue line during the heavy Summer thunderstorms, its unexpected cheapness of operation, and the increase in passengers which the substitution of mechanical for horse traction is always found to bring.

John D. Crimmins, speaking as a Director of the Metropolitan Traction Company, said yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times:

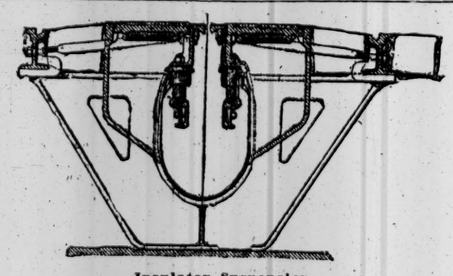
"We have been very careful in making up our minds in regard to the substitution of the underground electrical system of traction, but its cheapness of operation, as shown by the returns from our Lenox Avenue branch, is fairly astonishing.

"Our first concern was the fear of leakage of the electricity through bad weather. There have been several heavy thunderstorms this Summer, accompanied by

The Plow,
Projecting Through the Slot Between the Tracks to Collect the Current.

violent rain, yet the Lenox Avenue cars have run without any accident or delay while the storms lasted. This disposes completely of one aspect of bad weather. The only other one which is serious, and which we have yet to encounter, is the Winter snows. There is no reason for supposing that snow or slush will be more hurtful to the underground electric system than sudden or heavy rains. In fact, with effective sweeping machines frequently applied, we do not expect the snow to bother us at all when it comes. Still, we shall watch the aspect of underground electric traction with great interest during the coming Winter, so as to be able to make any modifications in the construction of the new lines which our experience may suggest to us.

"The actual saving in operating expenses of the underground electric traction system on Lenox Avenue is 4 cents a car-mile over cable traction, and 8 cents a mile over horse traction. As the Metropolitan Traction Company, with its 130 miles of street-car lines, has an annual car-mileage of 18,000,000 miles, you can easily estimate what an



Insulator Suspension,
Showing Underground Arrangement—Current Tak en from the Two Pendent Posts.

enormous saving in operating expenses the substitution of underground electrical traction will give us. We have estimated that when all our lines shall have been equipped in this manner the annual saving in operating expenses alone will not be less than $2,000,000.

"This is not all the saving, however. It costs about half as much to construct a conduit road for underground electric traction as it does to lay a cable road. The greatest expense in laying a cable road is at corners and curves, where massive abutments have to be constructed with bearing places for horizontal wheels in order to keep the cable fairly in the centre of the track.

"Then there are manholes in a cable road at intervals of thirty-one feet, each of which costs $250 to construct. With an electric road these expenditures are very much smaller. The yokes which hold the rails in place are lighter; the manholes are 200 feet or so apart, according to the surface of the street, there being always a manhole at the bottom of each valley; the road is simply bent at the curves, requiring no massive construction; and there is no difficulty where roads cross each other, which is one of the most expensive problems of cable crossings.

"The Twenty-third Street Cross-town line will be the first one to be equipped. There is room in the power house on Twenty-fifth Street, between Third and Lexington Avenues, for the installation of a 12,000 horse power plant to furnish electricity for this line and also for others as it is needed. The Lexington Avenue cable will be in operation next month, and we shall use the cable power until the present new plant has served its turn. Then the underground electrical system of propulsion will doubtless be substituted.

"The next line which we propose to alter is the Ninth Avenue, beginning down town at Fulton and at Canal Street and Broadway, running under the Ninth Avenue elevated railway to Sixty-fourth Street, thence along the Boulevard to Seventy-second Street, and then along Amsterdam Avenue to One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, where it runs along Manhattan Street to Fort Lee Ferry. The Columbus Avenue cable cars already run along part of this route from Sixty-fourth Street to Fifty-third Street. We have plans made to get over the difficulty of running cable cars and electric cars on the same roadbed. The yokes will be double, with a double slot, one coduit for the cable and the other for the electricity. There is already an example of this kind of track to be seen in Seventh Avenue, between the power house at Fiftieth Street and the curve on Fifty-third Street, where the Columbus Avenue branch leaves the main line. These are known as gauntleted tracks.

"After the Ninth Avenue line has been altered, we shall probably take up the Belt Line, which runs along the shores of Manhattan Island as high as Fifty-ninth Street. Then our other lines will follow in due course until, at the end of five years, we do not expect to have a horse car in our service, thus relieving us of the care and replenishing of the 5,000 or 6,000 horses which we are now using.

"The change from horse traction to mechanical traction has been attended by certain results, not only in this city but in all the other cities of the country where the substitution has been made, which are worthy of attention. The cars propelled by mechanical means are larger, cleaner and better lighted than the horse cars which they have replaced. In order to carry the heavier cars with the minimum of loss from wear and tear, stronger rails are used, and these are fixed more firmly to the ties or yokes, as the case may be, giving a smoother and more even rail-surface for the cars to travel on. The speed is faster both between termini and for short distances. On these accounts the public is stimulated to travel and the increase in passenger traffic is one of the invariable features of the substitution. Part of this increase comes from the natural growth of population in districts where adequate transportation is afforded either for business or residence purposes. But a considerable part of the increase also comes from the superior accommodation of mechanically propelled cars. Thus men who would walk five or six blocks in the one case jump on the cars in the other. Mr. Whitney and I were traveling on the Belt Line the other day, and he remarked that the line would develop enormously under the stimulus of mechanical traction. What could be pleasanter, for instance, than to take a comfortable open car on this line around the city's vast docks on a hot summer night?

"In regard to furnishing the power for all these routes, we have already ample ground for installing the necessary electric plant. Indeed, one of the advantages of electricity as a motive power is its economy of space. The current can be conveniently and economically brought from one part of the city to another, and by connecting our power stations by large electric mains we shall be able to reinforce the current of any local power station as it is needed by the pressure of traffic at any particular time. We shall use the simple direct current, which is perfectly adapted to distances of seven or eight miles, and can be used within that radius without material leakage or without making the cost of conductors too expensive.

"Ultimately we expect to be able to concentrate all our power-producing plant in one station, on the Harlem River. This will enable us to carry our coal cheaply by water to the point of consumption and will be a great saving in other obvious respects. Besides, who knows what the progress of electrical development may bring us to during the next five years?"

The underground electric road on Lenox Avenue, which has given such brilliant results as to be the precursor of these changes, was opened for public traffic July 9 last. It begins at the end of the Columbus Avenue cable road and runs through One Hundred and Ninth Street, Manhattan Avenue, One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, and Lenox Avenue to the Harlem River at One Hundred and Forty-ninth Street.

In outward appearance the road and cars are similar to those of a cable road, except that instead of the cumbersome grip wheel there is the usual electrical switchbox seen on trolley cars.

Beneath the surface and under the car the mechanism is entirely different. Instead of a grip there is a plow of non-conducting material, with an iron plate on each side. The bottom of these plates are expanded into wings, which are kept extended by springs. These kings touch two strips of channel iron six inches apart, and suspended from the roof of the conduit by insulators. Any moisture or dirt which falls through the narrow slot at the surface falls down to the bottom of the conduit without touching the insulated conductors. Proper means of removing accumulations of dirt are provided by manholes, and moisture is avoided by drainage.

The current is furnished by a horizontal cross-compound Allis-Corliss engine of 650 horse power, operating a dynamo of 800 kilowatts capacity. It is delivered at a pressure of 350 volts to the channel-iron conductor on one side. From this the current passes as required through one of the wings of the plow to the motor, which is of the latest type used by the General Electric Company in their ordinary trolley car installations. Having revolved the motor, the current passes down the other side of the plow to the channel-iron conductor on the other side of the conduit, and so back to the power house to complete the circuit.

Up to the present the current has been supplied direct from the dynamo to the conductors. In a few days the end of the line farthest from the power house will be supplied by a current which will be brought to it by a copper main, thus increasing the capacity of the line from ten to twenty cars.

Gold Shipments To-day.

The bond syndicate deposited yesterday with the Sub-Treasury $1,000,000, thereby keeping the gold reserve in the United States Treasury above $100,000,000. The withdrawals for shipment on to-day's steamers aggregated $2,250,000, as follows: W. H. Crossman & Co., $1,500,000; Oelrichs & Co., $250,000; Hard & Rand, $200,000; Nesslage & Fuller, $150,000, and Steinwender, Stoffregen & Co., $150,000. In addition to these shipments, Handy & Harmon will ship $150,000 in bullion.

WATCH ON THE PRIMARIES

Platt Forces Are Preparing for a Wholesale Grab.

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE

Special Call to Discuss the Twentieth District Convention Place—There May Be a Test of Anti-Platt Strength.

The fight between the anti-Platt and Platt factions of the Republican Party in this city will assume a very interesting phase at the primaries which will be held on Sept. These primaries will not only elect delegates to meet in the Assembly District Conventions and choose delegates to the Republican State Conventions, but they will also elect the delegates to the Republican County Convention and to all of the local conventions.

Platt's friends are doing their utmost in a quiet, and, some say, skillful way to capture a big majority of the State Convention delegates, and also a majority of the County Convention delegates. Mr. Platt would rather, so far as this city is concerned, capture a majority of the delegates of the County Committee if he cannot secure both. He is certain of having enough men in the State Convention to do his work, even if he is beaten badly so far as the city delegation is concerned.

If he secures a majority of the delegates to the Republican County Convention he will practically hold the key to the local situation, and will be able to say whether a straight Republican ticket shall be put in the field in this city or whether the regular Republican organization shall support a union ticket.

The Platt people are now claiming that patronage is being used by Commissioner Brookfield and other of Mayor Strong's appointees, with a view to securing the election of anti-Platt delegates to all the conventions.

It is certain that the anti-Platt forces are not idle. Conferences are being held almost daily and the Union League Club is the scene of many of them.

Some additional interest was added to the forthcoming primaries last night, when it was announced that a special meeting of the Republican County Committee had been called for next Wednesday night.

Abraham Gruber said that Col. S. V. R. Cruger and nine of his friends had signed an application for the special meeting, and sent it to Chairman Edward Lauterbach. Under the County Committee's constitution a special meeting shall be called by the Chairman on the signatures of ten members. Mr. Gruber said the reason for the call was that Col. Cruger and his friends did not like the place selected in the Twentieth Assembly District for the District Convention, and that the County Committee was to be asked to change it. Why this change could not be made by the Committee on Organization without calling the County Committee together is not plain, and a good many politicians are of the opinion that something bigger is up.

Chairman Lauterbach can, however, confine the committee when it meets to the special purpose for which it is called. This, however, might not prevent a test of Platt and anti-Platt strength in the committee on some incidental question. The Platt people want to oust Mr. Cruger as leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, and put James L. Stewart in his place. Amasa Thornton of St. Lawrence County is said to have his hand in this.

"Uncle" Charlie Hackett, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, and the stoutest of statesmen, John W. Vrooman, the "Dutch plowboy of Herkimer"; Senator John Raines, and Col. Reuben L. Fox formed an interesting group in the Republican State Committee rooms in the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night.

They were discussing as to what the Republican emblem on the ballots should be.

"I am in favor of making it an elephant," said the stout statesman.

"Yes, and put the letters 'G. O. P.' on the elephant's side," said Senator Raines.

"I'll tell you what I think," said a stranger, who sat quietly in the corner. "You fellows are so anxious to gather in the liquor vote on the quiet that you had better make it a bung starter."

The stranger passed out into the night and the stout statesman and his friends became meditative and silent.

Afterward, Senator Raines, speaking of the proposed enlargement of the State Committee, said that he believed that the most effective kind of a State Committee would be one made up of the Chairmen of the Republican organizations in the State's sixty counties.

COACH AND SIX TO CARRY MAYOR STRONG

The Plans for His Trip to be an Umpire at Mount Vernon.

According to Lawson N. Fuller, the plans for getting Mayor Strong to Mount Vernon to umpire the baseball game between the Mayors and Common Councils of Yonkers and Mount Vernon next Monday have been completed. Mr. Fuller says that the Mayor, the Mayor's son, President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen, and J. Seaver Page, will start from One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue at 10:30 A. M. in Mr. Fuller's six-in-hand.

Mr. Fuller will do the driving, and the party will go up St. Nicholas Avenue to One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street, to Amsterdam Avenue, to One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, to the Boulevard, to Burnside Avenue, to Fordham Heights, to Jerome Avenue, and through Woodlawn Cemetery. According to Mr. Fuller's programme, an escort of mounted police will meet the party at the northeast exit of the cemetery and escort the six-in-hand through Railroad Avenue to Mount Vernon.

After the Mayor of New-York has been entertained at luncheon by Mayor Lewis of Mount Vernon, the party will go to the ball grounds. The game will be called at 2:30 o'clock. It will be a great day for Mount Vernon, and a great experience for Mayor Strong.

Mr. Bissell Makes a Denial.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 30.—Ex-Postmaster General Bissell to-day, in reference to the published statement from Buffalo that the President had offered him the vacant position on the Supreme Court bench, said there was nothing whatever in the report.

Mr. and Mrs. Bissell and Miss Margaret Bissell called at Gray Gables this afternoon. They remained a little over an hour, and returned to Marion on the first train. The President remained at home to-day.

In Behalf of Prof. Davidson.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 30.—The Chamber of Commerce yesterday passed resolutions requesting the Senators and Representatives from the Pacific coast States to exert their influence and best endeavors with the President and Secretary of the Treasury of the United States for the reinstatement of Prof. George Davidson, late of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, believing that such reinstatement would best serve and protect the public welfare and shipping interests of this coast.

MICHAEL M'GUIRE ARRESTED

The Staten Island Ex-Assemblyman Accused of Grand Larceny While He Was Tax Collector.

STAPLETON, S. I., Aug. 30.—Ex-Assemblyman Michael McGuire of this place, who for several years has been one of the leading Democratic politicians in Richmond County, was arrested to-night on two charges of grand larceny. The warrant was issued this afternoon by Justice of the Peace Peter Tiernan, upon complaints made by Frank D. Pommer, a New-York wine merchant, whose home is at this place, and by Louis Lichenstein.

The complaints were drawn by District Attorney T. W. Fitzgerald. That sworn to by Mr. Pommer sets forth that in 1892, when McGuire was Collector of Taxes for the town of Middletown, the complainant paid to him State, county, and town taxes aggregating $385.23, receiving therefor a receipt, which he still holds; that he recently found that the taxes of that year are still charged against his property, and that they were returned as unpaid by McGuire in his list of sworn-off taxes.

The complaint of Lichenstein is similar in form, and the amount for which he holds McGuire's receipt is $68.18. County Treasurer Wheeler, who was present when the complaints were laid before the Justice, is alleged to have stated that the discrepancies in McGuire's accounts as Collector will aggregate over $2,000.

When Mr. McGuire was arraigned before Justice Tiernan to-night, he pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and gave bail in $1,000 to await the action of the September Grand Jury. Bonds were furnished by County Assessor P. J. Dunn and Robert Goggin.

Mr. McGuire has been acting as a Justice of the Peace and member of the Town Board of Middletown since Jan. 1893, and it was recently brought out in habeas corpus proceedings brought to release prisoners committed by him, that he had not qualified by taking the oath of office and filing a certificate of election in the County Clerk's office until March 12, of this year. He has continued to act as Justice.

He has been for the last year an active opponent of the Muller Democracy in the county, and is the Chairman of the Democratic General Committee, which contests with the Muller Committee the title of the "Regular" Democracy.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO RIDE ASTRIDE

Question Submitted to the Police Board and Passed Upon After Acting Chief Conlin Made a Report.

Edward Navratil, who is interested in the operatic comedy, "The Newest Woman," wrote to Commissioner Roosevelt some time ago about the arrest of Miss Dorothy Chestic, the English actress, who was stopped by the police while riding astride on horseback in Central Park.

Navratil said that Miss Chestic had never ridden other than astride in England, and he asked the President of the board to interpret the duties of the police in such a case.

The communication was referred to Acting Chief Conlin for a report. Mr. Conlin yesterday reported to the Police Board that there was no law prohibiting women from riding hoseback astride. Commissioner Roosevelt announced that women riding astride in a proper manner would not be interfered with, and Mr. Navratil was so informed.

The board passed a resolution requesting the permission of the Sinking Fund Commissioners to erect a station house, prison, and stable in the Ninth Precinct, upon the lots known as 133, 135, and 137 Charles Street, and requesting the Controller to issue bonds for an amount sufficient to pay for the construction and fitting up of the same.

Honorable mention was granted by the board to Detective Sergeant John L. Krauch and Detective Officer Thomas A. Butler for gallantry during an attack on several Central Office men by a mob of thieves on the occasion of the Joseph Welling Association's night parade, a few weeks ago. Krauch and Butler arrested several of the assailants. Both policemen were severely injured.

Innocent, Say Smalley's Friends.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Aug. 30.—John Smalley, who was killed Saturday while resisting arrest on the charge of complicity in the train robbery at Fennville Aug. 20 and the murder of Detective Brewer Aug. 22, was at Brinton, Isabella County, Mich., ninety miles from the scene of the crime, from noon Aug. 20 until noon Aug. 24.

Scores of old acquaintances there, farmers and former friends, all of the utmost respectability, will swear to this. They intend prosecuting Smalley's slayer for murder.

To Inspect Port Royal Dock.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Secretary McAdoo to-day appointed a Board of Officers, consisting of Capt. McCormack, Civil Engineer A. C. Menocal, and Civil Engineer Wolcott, to make an examination of the recently completed Government dry dock at Port Royal, S. C., which another board advised the Navy Department not to accept from the contractors in its present condition. The board appointed to-day is directed to examine the dock with a view to determining what necessary repairs will cost, and how much of the amount needed the contractor should be obliged to pay.

Will Succeed Dr. Mosher.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—Dr. Arthur M. Collier, now on the medical staff of the Binghamton State Hospital, has been appointed first assistant physician at the St. Lawrence State Hospital, in place of Dr. J. Montgomery Mosher of Albany, resigned.

R. W. INMAN'S BODY FOUND

Wind and Tide Were Bearing It to the Lower End of South Beach.

LONG CUT IN THE YACHTSMAN'S HEAD

Friends Think a Blow from the Paddlewheel of the Perseus Made Him Insensible and Caused Drowning.

All doubt as to the fate of Robert W. Inman, the young cotton broker, was settled yesterday afternoon by the discovery of his body in the water off the lower end of South Beach, S. I. The body was first seen by F. H. Tobias, a boatman, and Fred Fisher, a boy, who, attracted by the offered reward, were patrolling the beach.

They were in front of Tarrter's Hotel when they saw about 300 yards from shore some object which was being driven toward the beach by the flood tide and the southerly wind. They put off in a batteau, found the object to be a body, brought it ashore, and notified Coroner George F. Schafer of Stapleton. Had they not discovered the body, it would have been cast ashore by the action of the wind and tide.

No examination was made of the body until the arrival of the Coroner. No one would have been able to identify it, because it had been in the water so long. An examination of the contents of the pockets quickly satisfied all that the remains were those of Inman. The gold watch had the initials "R. W. I." in monogram on one side of the case, and the date "1882" on the other. Several letters found in the pockets of the coat were addressed to Robert W. Inman.

The body was taken into a hotel awaiting the arrival of the Coroner's wagon, and there the remains were examined by Dr. C. Wilmot Townsend. Upon the head was a long, deep cut, but the wound was found to be superficial and the skull was not fractured. Death had been caused by drowning. The body was taken to Coroner Schafer's morgue about 4:30 o'clock, and a few minutes later five of Mr. Inman's friends, among them Thomas D. Day, his counsel, and J. Walter Inman, a cousin, reached the morgue. They had been cruising about the bay in the tug Charm looking for the body, had passed along South Beach but a short time before the discovery of the body, and, landing at Quarantine Boarding Station, had learned of its recovery.

They completed the identification by the clothing and the contents of the pockets, and one of the party, who was from Mr. Inman's office, produced office keys corresponding to keys on the ring found on the clothing. The watch, three diamond rings, and a yacht pin were each identified. Eighty-four dollars in bills and some change and the other valuables were delivered to Lawyer Day.

Lawyer Day and Mr. Inman's friends were confident that the cut on his head was made by the paddle-wheel of the steamboat Perseus. They say he was a good swimmer, and fully able to take care of himself in the water. The blow which inflicted the wound, while not heavy enough to crush the skull, must have rendered him insensible. They believe that had he not been drawn under the paddle-wheel of the steamboat he would have escaped as did his guests on the Adelaide.

The body was taken late last evening to the home of Mr. Inman's mother, 11 West Fifty-sixth Street, this city, by a New-York undertaker.

Coroner Schafer arranged with Lawyer Day to begin the inquest at McVey's Hotel, South Beach, next Wednesday evening. Capt. Hulse of the Perseus, and other members of her crew will be subpoenaed, and Lawyer Day promised the attendance of several of Mr. Inman's companions on the Adelaide.

Mr. Day arranged to go to Staten Island Monday, and will visit the beach with Coroner Schafer for the purpose of securing the positive identification of the persons who recovered the body, and will then pay the reward of $500 which was offered.

Robert W. Inman was a member of the firm of Inman, Swann & Co. and was drowned in a collision between his sloop yacht Adelaide and the Perseus of the Iron Steamboat Company, in the Narrows, about 7:30 o'clock on Monday evening. On board the yacht at the time of the collision were Gilbert T. Sutton and Misses Maud Norton and Caroline Prentiss and a crew of four, all of whom escaped.

The survivors say that as soon as Mr. Inman saw that a collision was inevitable he jumped overboard.

The body of Mr. Inman will be buried to-day in Woodlawn. Services will be held in his mother's house and they will be strictly private.

CAPT. HULSE'S SECOND REPORT.

This Time He Tells the Name of His Boat and What It Struck.

The Board of Inspectors of Steam Vessels received yesterday from Capt. Hulse of the Perseus another report of the accident in which Robert W. Inman lost his life when there was a collision between the Perseus of the Iron Steamboat Company and the yacht Adelaide, belonging to Mr. Inman. It is in many respects the same as the former report, but in the other one the Captain neglected to state what vessel he commanded or the name of the one with which he had had the collision. It was sent back to him for correction, and the following was sent yesterday and sworn to:

While running up the bay on the night of Aug. 26, 1895, about 7:30 o'clock, near Bay Ridge Buoy, I saw a vessel on the starboard side, coming from the eastward, showing a port light. She being on the wind, I made calculations for her to go under our stern, but on nearing us she kept hard off.

Before approaching too nigh I blew her three sharp danger whistles, as I immediately saw there was danger of a collision. I then rang four bells to stop and reverse the engine, which was promptly executed. We were backing when the sloop yacht Adelaide struck us on the starboard side forward of the forward gangway. Our quick water threw her from under our guard. I immediately had a boat overboard to ascertain what damage was done. The boat returned from the yacht and reported that they were all right. We then proceeded on our way to New-York.

This report, being in proper form and sworn to, was received by the board.

ECUADOR IN THE CHANCELLERIES

New Government Under Alfaro Viewed Favorably by Peru and Officially Recognized by Italy.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 30.—Advices from Lima confirm reports that the Peruvian Government is disposed to recognize Ecuador's new Government under Gen. Eloy Alfaro.

Italy has officially recognized Ecuador's new Government.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS IN A WRECK

Two People Killed and Eight Injured in an Overturned Excursion Train in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 30.—An excursion train on the Southern Railroad, consisting of nine cars, filled with Macon Knights of Pythias and their friends, was wrecked at Popes Ferry, twelve miles from Macon. The engine left the track and four of the cars followed.

The dead:

HANCOCK, Mrs. C. W., Americus, Ga.
KENNEDY, JAMES, Macon.

The injured:

CARSON, ——, slightly.
CLANCY, Mrs. C. T., internally and about the head.
DOYLES, Miss L., leg and arm broken.
GANT, JOHN, shoulder broken.
GUMA, WILLIAM, internally.
HARRINGTON, ——, seriously.
RANNO, Mrs. D. R., internally.
SAWCET, M. R., internally.

Mrs. C. W. Hancock was seated in the coach immediately in the rear of the baggage car. When found she was wedged between two seats, and died shortly after arriving at Macon. James Kennedy of Macon was killed outright, the car rolling on him. These are the only fatalities reported, but it is thought several of the injured will die.

Liberty Bell Can Go to Atlanta.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—President Judge Thayer of the Common Pleas Court, No. 4, handed down an opinion to-day, deciding that the city could take the Liberty Bell to the Atlanta Exposition. The opinion was delivered in connection with a bill in equity recently filed by certain well-known citizens against the city, Mayor Warwick, James L. Miles, President of the Select Councils; Wencel Hartman, President of the Common Councils; Director of Public Works Thompson, and Chief Eisenbower of the Bureau of City Property.

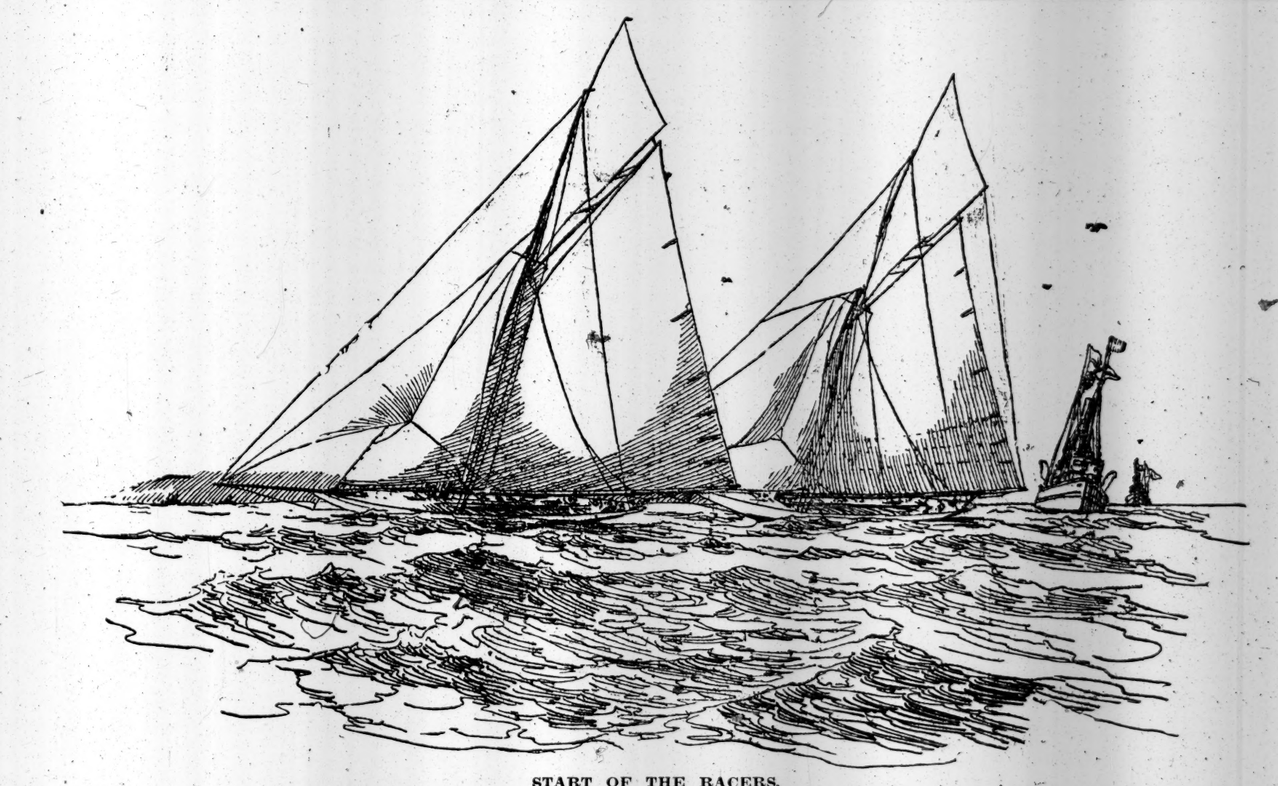
Witness Against Vacheron Ill.

ALBANY, Aug. 30.—George N. Best is critically ill at his home at Cedar Hill. The attending physicians say Mr. Best suffers from pneumonia. Mr. Best is the mainstay in the evidence of the prosecution in the case of Assemblyman Eugene F. Vacheron, who is indicted in this county for bribery in connection with the Hudson River Ice Cutting bills. It is alleged that Best paid Vacheron the bribe money.

A New Register of Wills.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The President has appointed J. Nota McGill Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Mr. McGill is a young patent attorney of this city.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts have taken gold medals against all brands.—Adv.



START OF THE RACERS.
Defender First Across the Line.

DEFENDER WILL DEFEND

Won the Third Trial Race from the Vigilant Easily.

SUPERIOR IN WINDWARD WORK

Gained 5 Minutes and 27 Seconds in Ten Miles; Lost 15 Seconds Running Home.

THE VALKYRIE SAILED BY HERSELF

Met the Racers Near the Finish, but Did Not Try a Brush—Defender to be Dry Docked.

THE OFFICIAL TIME.

	Start.	Finish.
Defender	11:10:08	2:02:18
Vigilant	11:10:18	2:07:40

Elapsed Time.

Defender	2:52:10
Vigilant	2:57:22

Elapsed Time Each Leg.

	First.	Second.
Defender	1:37:17	1:14:53
Vigilant	1:42:44	1:14:38

The Defender beat the Vigilant 5 minutes 27 seconds to windward. The Vigilant beat the Defender 15 seconds on the run. Over the entire course the Defender beat the Vigilant 5 minutes 12 seconds.

The Defender yesterday proved her superiority to the Vigilant beyond all possibility of doubt. There has been no question in the minds of those who have seen her in the course of her Summer's work that in model she was capable of higher speed in all points of sailing, except before the wind, than her predecessor from the Herreshoff shops, but there has been room for doubt as to her fitness to do the best that was in her. She beat the Vigilant yesterday 5 minutes and 12 seconds in a short thrash of ten miles to windward and return, and, as the weather conditions were favorable to good sailing and not such as to humor either boat, the result may be accepted as satisfactory.

The wisdom of the America's Cup Committee in ordering a race yesterday was demonstrated, and the gentlemen composing that body had the good fortune to get just what they desired—a good whole sail breeze and a moderate sea. As a result they were satisfied that they had given the new yacht a fair trial beside the older vessel, which Mr. Gould had generously taken out as a pace measurer, and last night they announced formally that the Defender had been chosen to meet the Valkyrie in the contest for the America's Cup.

This is what every one expected, and it goes to show that Mr. Herreshoff made no serious mistake when he abandoned the centreboard, upon which so many Americans pin their faith. The centreboard Vigilant cannot begin to go to windward with the keel Defender, and so an old popular theory is upset.

Not Sailed in a Stiff Breeze.

Yesterday's race was not sailed in a stiff breeze and a heavy sea, as some excited tugboat passengers proclaimed last evening. A tugboat is a poor craft to judge a sea from, and a chop that will make her hurl the spray against her pilot house windows when she butts into it is no sea to bother a ninety-foot racing sloop. When the racers house topmasts and plunge bowsprits under it will be time enough to talk about a sea. Yesterday there was only the usual Atlantic swell with a bit of chop on top of it, caused by a breeze from the open sea.

In going to windward, the Defender began to gain on the Vigilant at the very start. Her gains were larger on the port tack, when she had the sea broad off the weather bow, than on the starboard tack, when she had it less than three points off; but she gained all the time. She did not greatly outpoint the Vigilant, for it was said that the Vigilant outpointed the Volunteer, the Volunteer the Mayflower, and the Mayflower the Puritan. Yet the Puritan was always rap full when she was four points off the wind.

The improvement in windward work has been in ability to go. The result is that efforts are made on the losing boat either to pinch her in order to squeeze up to windward or to get greater speed by ramp-

ing her off; and in either case ground is lost and she appears to be outpointed."

Despite all talk to the contrary, the Defender works in just eight points, though she can be kept moving when she is up to three and one-half points off the wind. It is her speed through the water in windward work that tells, and in this respect she is an immense improvement over the Vigilant. Whether she is better than Valkyrie remains to be seen.

The Defender has also demonstrated that she is a very able yacht at reaching either broad or close. Running before the wind, the Vigilant is a little the faster, and that bears out the conviction of experienced yachtsmen that a centreboard boat will outrun a keel one. The Defender carries her canvas better than the Vigilant, and now that she has a stout new mast and is generally better tuned up, it is not likely that she will meet with accidents unless in unusual stress of weather, when the Valkyrie may be quite as likely to get into trouble.

No Chance to Compare with Valkyrie.

The English cutter was out for a sail yesterday, but she did her windward work when she was hull down astern of the racers, so that there was no chance for comparisons. While the contestants were returning, Valkyrie reached across their starting point, in addition to the newspaper boats. The Vigilant, which was well out to windward of the lightship, had felt the weight of the breeze and sea, and had substituted a club topsail for the working canvas.

When the committee boat arrived on the scene of action, the Vigilant bore away and stood down toward the starting place. Mr. Gould was aboard, and was as alert as usual. Everything aboard the defender of 1893 was ship-shape and Bristol fashion, as it has been throughout the season, under the admirable management of Mr. Willard and Capt. Barr, and the yacht looked thoroughly fit to do the best that was in her.

The committee boat took up her position to the southward and westward of the lightship, and hoisted the signal flags, D C J, which signified that the course was to be east-southeast. It was not yet 11 o'clock, and there was every indication that the race would be started promptly on time, and would be a fair test to windward. The Valkyrie's mainsail was visible behind Sandy Hook Lighthouse. She was bound out, but too late to see much of the race, for she could not possibly overcome a lead of four miles dead to windward.

Manoeuvring for the Start.

At precisely 11 o'clock the Luckenbach she anchored. And so ended the trial races of 1895.

FINE THRASH TO WINDWARD.

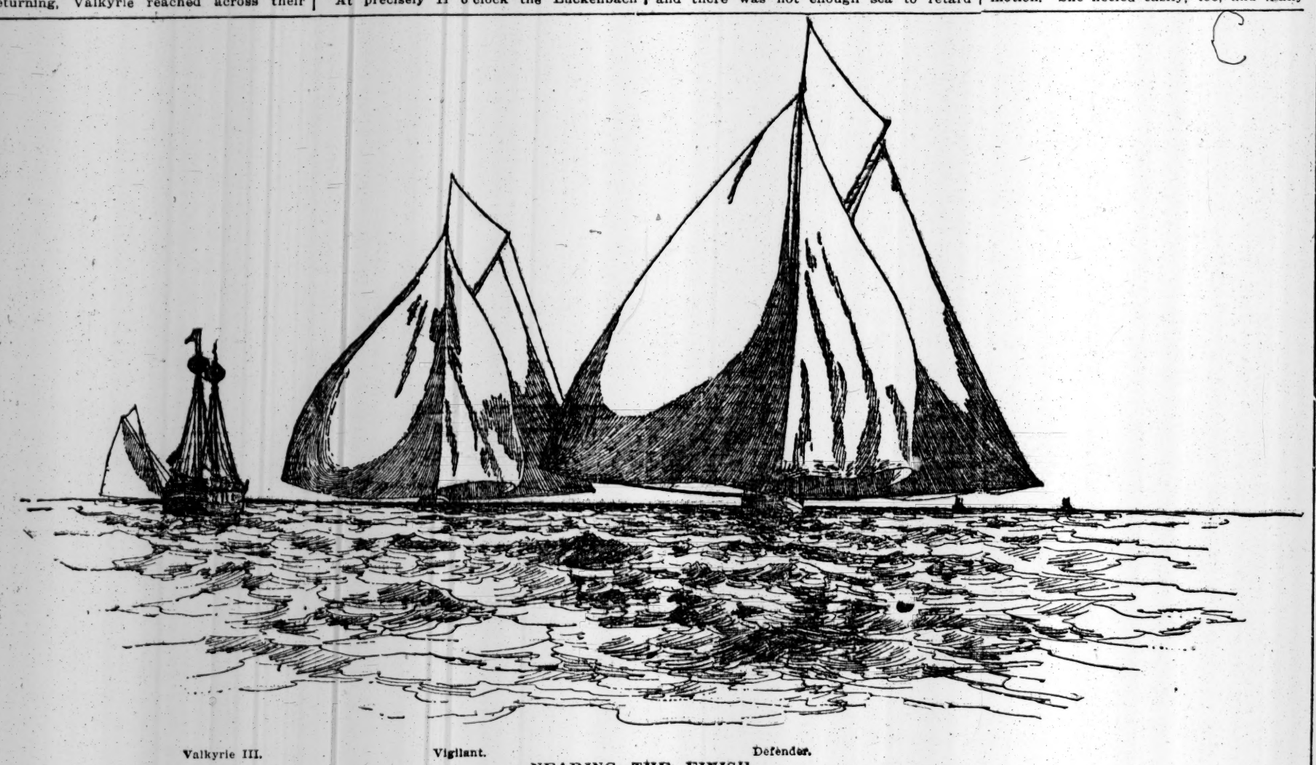
The Defender Beats the Vigilant 33 Seconds a Mile.

The third trial race between the Defender and the Vigilant was the best of all. The first one was marred by the mishap to the Defender. The second one, on Thursday, was flukey and monotonous, but yesterday's was a fairly contested race from start to finish, and the Defender won by 5 minutes 12 seconds elapsed time.

In the first part of the first trial the Defender beat the Vigilant 6 minutes 33 seconds on the ten-mile beat to windward, but on that day the wind was freshening all the time, and there was much more sea.

When the preparatory signal was given promptly at 11 o'clock, the wind was blowing about 10 knots an hour from the east-southeast. There was a steady roll on the water, the usual Atlantic roll that Designer Watson claims plays such havoc with his ideas as portrayed in the models of his yachts. The wind caught the top of these waves, and here and there whipped them into tiny flecks of white foam.

It was a good sailing clubtopsail breeze, and there was not enough sea to retard



Valkyrie III. Vigilant. Defender.

NEARING THE FINISH.

Defender and Vigilant Under Full Sail.

course at a good speed under ordinary working canvas and showed easy action in the sea, though she threw a plentiful cloud of foam from under her bows. Hove to for a little while at the lightship while the racers were finishing, she did some lively jumping, but whether she would have done as much if sailed on the wind was not discoverable.

When the lovers of yachting turned out at 6 o'clock yesterday morning, they saw a puffy, leaden sky, with a good deal of drift going across from the northeast. It looked as if there might be a northeasterly blow at hand, with a driving rain in it, so oilskins and sou'westers were fished out of lockers, and all hands made ready for a wet and tumbling time. But the wind worked around six points to the southward, and the sun burned a growing hole in the clouds and soon showed a broad field of blue sky.

When The New-York Times's tug went down the bay at 8:30, the wind was light from the eastward, and the horizon stood out clear and sharp. At 9:20 the Vigilant was seen getting under way from her anchorage in the horseshoe. She had up a working topsail, Capt. Barr evidently believing that the wind was going to increase in power and make a club topsail too big a burden to carry out to windward. The Defender at this time had her mainsail up, and the Valkyrie was quietly anchored with her sail covers on. At 9:25 the Defender started out in tow, but a few minutes later she cast off the tow rope and broke out her jib. She made a short stretch on the wind, and then bore away, running off toward the Keyport shore with her sheets aft. The New-York Times's tug followed her, and the Deer Island boys were seen at work carrying forward a light club topsail.

Setting Defender's Sails.

A sprightly fellow hooked in and moused the halyards, and then, with a musical cry, the others tailed on and swayed the pretty piece of canvas aloft. A nimble topman shinned up the topmast and sat in a sling while he passed the sprit lashing.

None of the Defender's amateurs were visible at this time except Newbury Thorne, who was in the companionway, and Mr. Iselin, who was watching the work on deck. Capt. Haff was at the wheel and was giving all the orders. The tug went alongside and sent a bundle of newspapers aboard on a heaving line. At 9:50 the Defender was all ready and began to beat out to the racing ground.

The tug then ran over to the Valkyrie and found her crew just beginning to take off the mainsail cover. Lord Dunraven and his friends were not aboard. They had been spending a quiet night ashore, and the City of Bridgeport, the Valkyrie's tender, had gone to Atlantic Highlands to take them off to the yacht.

"Capt. Sycamore," called a reporter, "why didn't you ease off your sheets yesterday and let us see what you could do?"

"Oh," replied the sailor man, with a merry twinkle in his eye, "there was a bit of lumpy water out there, and we're smooth-water sailors here, you know."

Capt. Cranfield joined in the laugh which followed this reply. A bundle of newspapers was sent aboard the Valkyrie and then the tug started for the scene of the contest. As she rounded the point of the Hook she met a goodly bit of sea kicked up by the breeze from seaward meeting the last of the ebb tide as it flowed across the shallow bar.

Other tugs and some yachts were nosing into it quite actively, and for a few minutes it looked as if there might be fun outside. But a little careful observation showed that there was no great weight in the wind, and that the sea was nothing more than may be found on the bar on any Summer day when wind and tide disagree.

And now the horizon was scanned for the Regatta Committee's boat, the Luckenbach. At 10:30 she was seen rushing out past the Hook, and at the same time it was discovered that she already had international code signals aloft. These proved to be the flags representing the letters V C, which meant that the start would be made from the Scotland Lightship. The letter C was also flying, and this meant that the race would be ten miles to windward and return. The outlook was now wholly satisfactory. The wind had gone to the southward of east, and off Sandy Hook that is a breeze that is generally good for all day, and likely to hold true.

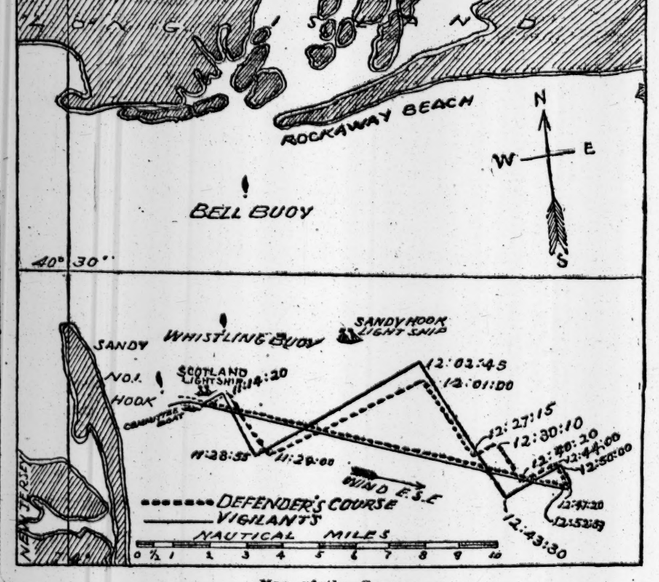
That public interest in the trials had waned was shown by the fact that at this time only the steam yacht Shearwater, owned by E. D. Morgan, was at the

blew her whistle and hoisted the preparatory signal. The yachts ran down to the southward and westward of the line, and began to manoeuvre for position, while the tugs crossed to the other end of the line and kept out of the way.

The jockeying for the start was as fine as any ever seen in New-York waters. The two yachts headed for the line with the wind on the starboard beam, the Defender a little ahead. Capt. Haff luffed, so that he forced Capt. Barr to carry the Vigilant away up to windward of the committee boat. Then the older boat bore away and luffed sharply around the mark boat, passing between her and the Defender. So closely was their work timed that the Defender crossed the line in the smoke of the whistle, with the Vigilant only eight seconds behind.

Then began a series of beautiful tacks to windward. The Defender made more of them than the Vigilant, but continually crawled out to windward of her rival. A lead of a hundred yards or so on the first tack became a quarter of a mile on the second, and over half a mile on the third. And so it went on, until at the outer mark the Defender had something like a mile the best of it. The Valkyrie was hull down to leeward, and gave no chance for any one to see how her work compared with that of the racers.

The scene was beautiful indeed. The sun shone cheerfully, the sky was blue, flecked with many white clouds, and the sea was



Map of the Course.

a dancing sheet of ultramarine, spotted with snowy whitecaps. The two racers heeled well over to leeward, yet not excessively, and hurled acres of milky foam from under their swiftly advancing prows. That the wind was not blowing a very great gale is shown by the fact that the Defender was making about seven and a half knots an hour through the water in her fine work to windward. She can do a great deal better than that when the conditions are right.

As the yachts got away from the shallow water on the bar they found less swell as a matter of course, and did a good deal less plunging. After rounding the outer mark they ran very quietly and steadily toward the finish, and the elapsed time goes to show that the breeze was certainly not much better than ten knots an hour.

The big white steam yacht Nourmahal went out to meet them, showing the green of her bottom as she lifted out over the swells. The schooners Ramona and Alcaea cruised around the finish, waiting for them, and the Valkyrie slipped easily down from her beat to windward and waited to see them cross the line. Both yachts were saluted with whistles when they finished. The Vigilant ran into the Horseshoe and anchored, followed by the Valkyrie, while the Defender sailed up the Swash Channel and the Ship Channel to Bay Ridge, where

progress of the yachts. When the blue peter was hoisted on the Luckenbach the Vigilant was on the port tack, southwest of the lightship, standing in toward the New-Jersey shore. The Defender was on the starboard tack east of the lightship, and standing over toward Long Island. In a few minutes the Defender gybed and stood over to the west. The crew of the Vigilant quickly ran the baby jib topsail up in stops, and then Capt. Barr tacked his ship and stood for the southwestern end of the line.

When two and one-half minutes remained of the preparatory time the Defender wore round, and on the starboard tack went for the same end of the line to which the Vigilant was heading. Then the Vigilant's baby jib topsail was broken out. The boats were drawing dangerously near each other, and both Captains seemed to have miscalculated by a few seconds. Capt. Barr luffed the Vigilant, and the Defender bore off a little.

At 11:10 the starting signal was given. Capt. Haff shot his boat over the line before the whistle had stopped blowing, and just 10 seconds later the Vigilant crossed close under the stern of the committee boat, the tug Luckenbach. The official times of the start were:

Defender	11:10:08
Vigilant	11:10:18

Capt. Barr luffed the Vigilant in between the Luckenbach and the Defender, but Capt. Haff was not going to allow that, and, giving the Defender a full, she romped through the Vigilant's lee, and in less than a minute drew clear of the Gould boat and took the lead. The Vigilant tailed on behind the Defender, and the two racers were fairly off. It was a beautiful start, one of the prettiest seen this year. Both boats were beautifully handled, and honors were even between Capts. Haff and Barr.

The yachts were heading to the east-southeast, and the sea was catching them under the starboard bow. The Defender

of her admirers declared she would be ten minutes ahead at the outer mark. The Vigilant held on the port tack until she had crossed the Defender's wake, and then she tacked at 12:43. They were then nearing the mark and would weather it on the next tack. The Defender kept on until she could fetch, and at 12:44 tacked to port. Capt. Haff had judged things finely, and as she approached the mark he had to luff the Defender out to keep from fouling it. The Vigilant tacked for the mark at 12:50, and the official times taken as they luffed around it were: Defender, 12:47:25; Vigilant, 12:53:02.

Defender's Fine Bent.

The Defender had taken 1 hour 37 minutes and 17 seconds to beat the ten miles, and the Vigilant had taken 1 hour 42 minutes, 44 seconds. This showed a gain of 5 minutes 27 seconds for the Defender.

Now for the run home. In the fresh breeze it gave promise of being a close and exciting one, and the yachts being so close together, a lot depended on the way the sails were handled. The mark had been left on the starboard hand, and those on the yachts evidently thought the wind might haul more to southward; so their booms were jibed over to port. The Defender jibed at 12:47:40, and the Vigilant a few seconds after she passed the mark. The jibes were made with the sheets flat aft and were easy ones. Main sheets were eased out, and the crews set to work to get the spinnakers out.

The Defender's boom was lowered out at 12:49:30; then her spinnaker was hauled outboard and broken at 12:50:30, just three minutes and five seconds after rounding the stake. The Vigilant's spinnaker was broken out at 12:55:20, two minutes and eighteen seconds after passing the mark.

The wind filled the big sails at once, and both yachts seemed to jump forward as the wind got into their big sails. Balloon jib topsails were next set, and then, with all the crews well aft except the lookout men forward, they were well on the ten-mile journey home. Every inch of their big sails was drawing in the fresh breeze, and the sun shone on their big canvas and made it glisten like silk.

Vigilant Picks Up a Bit.

The Vigilant gradually picked up on the Defender, so that when about five miles had been covered, the distance between the two was only half what it was at the start of the run down the wind.

The wind was lightening, and the big sails began to droop. When south of the Sandy Hook Lightship the balloon jib topsails were hanging like rags. The puffs would fill them, and then they would droop again. On they went for the line, the Vigilant being dangerously near the Defender in case the wind should freshen, but it did not, and the Defender crossed the line first. The Vigilant's balloon jib topsail was doing her no good, and it was taken in at 2 o'clock. The Vigilant had closed up considerably on the Defender, but, the wind having dropped, it took her some time to reach the finishing line. The times at the finish were:

Defender	2:02:18
Vigilant	2:07:40

The run home had taken the Defender 1 hour 14 minutes 53 seconds, and the Vigilant 1 hour 14 minutes 38 seconds; so that the Vigilant gained 15 seconds on the Defender.

The Defender continued up the bay, and anchored off the Atlantic Yacht Clubhouse. The Vigilant went into the Horseshoe.

The Defender wins the two cups given by John Jacob Astor. The conditions to govern the contest were—the winner of the first race to take one cup, the winner of the second race the other. If these two races were won by different yachts they were to race again, the winner of the third race to take the third. The Vigilant won the first race, the Defender the second and third, so the Defender gets the cups.

The Defender Chosen.

After the race the following announcement was made by the Cup Committee:

The America's Cup Committee have selected the yacht Defender of the New-York Yacht Club as against Valkyrie III. in the contest for the America's Cup.

A. CASS CANFIELD, Secretary.

The Defender will be put in the dry dock in the Erie Basin this morning to be got ready for the cup races, which begin next Saturday. The Valkyrie will be docked next Wednesday.

WHEN VALKYRIE WILL WIN.

London Field Says She Is Best in Windward Work.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Field says on the cabled reports of the yacht trials in connection with the coming race for the America's Cup:

"The general opinion here is that Valkyrie III., in a dead-to-windward and downwind trial, will dispose of the Defender rather easily, if the breeze is such that Valkyrie can carry all her canvas without heeling to more than her deck edge. In anything like a lower sail breeze—even a breeze of full jibheader strength—the Defender may prove the better, especially if there is much reaching. This judgment is based entirely on the American estimate of the manner in which the Defender carries her canvas in a breeze. The trial race on Thursday proves, beyond doubt, that the Defender is faster in light breezes than the Vigilant."

Referring to the cabled suggestion that

Is Your Blood Pure

If not, it is important that you make it pure at once with the great blood purifier,

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Because with impure blood you are in constant danger of serious illness.

Hood's Pills the after-dinner pill and family cathartic. 25c.

the Defender has been held back during the trials, The Field expresses doubt as to whether there is a word of truth in the report. The Field cannot understand why Mr. Hyslop refused the request to measure the Valkyrie.

INSPECTORS TO AID.

They Will Do All They Can to Prevent Interference with the Yachts.

The following letter was received Thursday by Capt. Fairchild of the Local Steamboat Inspection office:

New-York, Aug. 28, 1895.

Capt. S. G. Fairchild, United States Inspector of Steam Vessels:

Dear Sir: Now that the America's Cup races are coming on, I venture to ask if it is not possible for you, as Chief Inspector of Steam Vessels at this port, to issue in the papers a notice warning the Captains of all steamers, tugs, &c., that take passengers to the races for the America's Cup, in the first place, against overcrowding, in the second place against racing, and in the third place against disregarding the rules of the road at sea.

Two years ago a great many steamers were not only overcrowded, but their Captains repeatedly disregarded, to my own personal knowledge, all elementary rules of navigation, and ran the greatest possible risk, not only to the lives of the people they had on board, but to people on other craft. I could notably name two steamers which invariably raced home every night, on one occasion actually starting across the finishing line before the competing boats completed the course.

Any disaster or loss of life attending the America's Cup races would be most unfortunate, and I feel sure you will take whatever steps you deem necessary not only to prevent such an occurrence, but to instantly suspend the certificate of any master disobeying the rules of navigation.

If you could issue a notice in all the papers, or through the press in some way, I think it would have a very good effect. Yours truly,
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, representing Valkyrie.

The following reply was sent to Mr. Kersey:

H. Maitland Kersey, Esq., 20 Broadway, N. Y.

Sir: Your communication in regard to overcrowding, racing, and disregard of the rules of the road at sea of vessels attending the races for the America's Cup received. In reply you are informed that this board has no jurisdiction over steam vessels on the high seas, unless the officers of said vessels violate the rules of the road. If any officer of a steam vessel disregards the rules, and complaint is made, this board will take immediate action on the charges being proved, in the suspension or revocation of the license of the offender.

In the matter of overcrowding, we are limiting the number of passengers to one-half to two-thirds of the usual allowance on all vessels. I have requested the press to give publicity to this letter, and I have no doubt that it will act as a precautionary measure against any violation of the rules.

Capt. Fairchild said after he sent the reply out that the board was taking very active measures against overcrowding, and that so far as it was possible for the office to do so, the Inspectors would be especially vigilant about the time of the races. "Of coure, we cannot be everywhere," he said, "but if any offender is known, and those interested in their own safety and the safety of others will let us know about any overcrowding, we will take the matter up at once. We cannot watch the boats at sea to find violations of the rules of the road, and in this case also we can only act on specific complaints, and this we will do when any violation of the rules is reported to us.

"Several licenses were asked for to-day, and in one case, where the capacity of the vessel was stated at 1,000, we issued permits for only 500 to be allowed on board. In another the capacity was 1,200, and we cut it down to 825. We issued a permit for the steamer that is to take down the guests of the New-York Yacht Club, and the capacity of which is given as 1,800. Here we cut the allowance down to 1,200, although it was stated that not more than 700 or 800 were expected to be on board. They only asked for the legal capacity to meet any emergency.

"I don't think that there will be much trouble in this regard this year."

A Dinner to Lord Dunraven.

Mr. H. Maitland Kersey gave a dinner in honor of Lord Dunraven last night at the Union Club. The dinner was served in the annex and the table was tastefully decorated. Covers were laid for nine. The guests were Lord Dunraven, Arthur Glennie, W. K. Vanderbilt, C. Oliver Iselin, A. Cass Canfield, Winfield Scott Hoyt, Eugene Higgins, and F. Gray Griswold.

The Cup Committee Meets Dunraven.

Four members of the America's Cup Committee met with Lord Dunraven at the New-York Yacht Club late last evening to arrange certain important details of the international races. The meeting was a long one, and at midnight word was sent to the waiting reporters that no news of the conference would be given out for Saturday's papers. The four members of the committee present were ex-Commodore James D. Smith, the Chairman; A. Cass Canfield, the Secretary; J. Frederick Tams, and Gouverneur Cortright.

Estates of the Comte de Paris.

From The London Daily News.

The estates of the late Comte de Paris will, according to French law, be put up, for sale, there being children under age. The sale, our Paris correspondent says, will be a mere formality, as the Duc d'Aumale and the heirs themselves will be the sole purchasers. No outsiders ever attend these inter-family sales. The form of advertising the sale has been gone through, and from th bills affixed to the halls of the Palais de Justice, we may gather some idea of the territorial wealth of the non-reigning family of France. The put-up prices are very low, and in some cases nominal. The family château and demesne at Eu, where Queen Victoria was Louis Philippe's guest, covers 11,000 acres, and its price is £200,000. That admirable historic Castle of Amboise and gardens in Touraine is put up at £2,400, the value, perhaps, of the roofing. The Château of Bories, in the Dordogne, with 545 acres, is valued at £16,000, and the palace and demesne of Villamanrica, Spain, 2,400 acres, at £16,000.

A Poor Old Fanticini Man.

From The London Daily News.

A poor old man named Rodrigo Florito, well known in many Italian cities, and who had for sixty years exhibited a most ingenious show of marionettes, has just committed suicide in Venice through want. He used to travel from city to city with his fantoccini, all of which he made himself, and which he made to perform before an admiring crowd. In his old age he could not manage to gain any money, and in despair shot himself through the heart with the pistol he had so long used in the battle scenes of his marionette representations.

ENGLISH JUDGE'S OUTFIT

What It Consists of and the Expenditure That It Entails.

HISTORY OF THE SENTENCE CAP

Silk, Ermine, and Horsehair—Dress of Lord Chief Justice at Court, Mansion House Banquets, and Elsewhere.

From The Westminster Gazette.

The country, when it pays its Judges 45,000 a year, and perhaps grumbles a little at the bill, has no idea what a heavy tax in the shape of silk, ermine, and horsehair the fortunate man has to pay at the outset in order to merely cut a presentable figure in her Majesty's courts. A few facts, gleaned from that well-known law wig and robe maker, Mr. Burton Ravenscroft of 3 Searle Street, Lincoln's Inn, cannot fail, therefore, to be of interest. "Ravenscroft's," as all the world knows, is the oldest established legal outfitter's in London, having been founded by the present Mr. Ravenscroft's great-great-grandfather in 1726. It enjoys, with Messrs. Ede & Son of Chancery Lane and one or two less known firms, a practical monopoly of law wig and robe business. Mr. Ravenscroft has agents in Edinburgh and Dublin, who take the needed measurements of the Scotch and Irish legal craniums, and no legal luminary of either of the sister kingdoms takes his seat upon the bench without consulting one or other of these eminent firms. Mr. Ravenscroft makes also for the colonial bench and bar. Robes are sent out to Canada, Australia, and other parts of the British Empire, and quite recently an order for a complete set of Judge's robes was received from Jamaica. The use of the wig, too, so far from showing signs of decay, has been steadily on the increase. It is worn in most colonial courts, even in the hottest climates; and though Canada, infected possibly by the leveling propensities of the United States, will have none of it, the wig has made its way into British Columbia, and by all appearance means to stay there.

Mr. Ravenscroft's house of business was rebuilt so lately as 1879, but it still has an old-world air about it. In the snug fitting room, hung round with autograph portraits of bygone legal worthies, at the back of the shop, most, if not all, of the present bench have given Mr. Ravenscroft a sitting, and have had a full-dress "prink" in front of the large looking-glass on the wall before venturing to make their first appearance in court. "In that chair," says Mr. Ravenscroft, "the late Lord Selborne has sat many and many a time while I have cut his hair"—for the Judges allow no one else to touch their learned locks. "What does it cost a newly-appointed Judge to rig himself out?" you inquire. "Well, about £300, roughly speaking." "And how do you manage to turn him out so spick-and-span within two days of his appointment?" "Is not that rather quick work?" "Well, you see, we get ready for the particular robe he will require according to the time of year, and the rest follows later." This leads to the question how many robes a Judge requires, and at what times and seasons he must wear them. It seems that a Judge of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Courts needs in all some half-dozen changes of raiment. There are:

1. The full-dress state robe. This comprises gown and hood of scarlet cloth, and the heavy and very costly mantle of ermine. It is worn in the house of Lords when the Sovereign opens Parliament in person, at coronations, on the first Sunday of Trinity term when the Judges go in state to St. Paul's, and on certain ceremonial occasions on circuit—for example, when the Judge attends divine service at the opening of an assize.

2. The same for Summer use, a slate-colored silk taking the place of the ermine.

3. The ordinary scarlet gown, fastened at the waist by a sash or girdle of black silk, which is worn by the Judge in criminal courts.

4. The Winter robe and hood of black cloth, trimmed with ermine, worn by the Judges when sitting in banc in the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court during Michaelmas and Hilary terms.

5. The Summer robe of dark purple cloth, lined with a peculiar shot silk, known as "Judge's silk," of a delicate hue, something between salmon color and puce. With it is worn the tippet or "gun case," of scarlet cloth, from the right shoulder to the left side, held in by the sash or girdle. This is the regulation costume in banc for Easter and Trinity terms. When sitting at Nisi Prius on circuit, the hood is discarded.

6. A gown of plain black silk, worn by all Chancery Judges, and by some of the Queen's Bench Judges at Nisi Prius.

It should be added that on all saints' days and holy days recognized by the Anglican calendar, and falling in term, and on the Queen's birthday, the Judges wear scarlet, either 1, 2, or 3, acording to preference and the time of year; but the rule is not quite universally observed. The late Lord Coleridge drew up a new code of sumptuary laws for the Judges, regulating the times and seasons for wearing and shedding their robes, but some of their lordships, it is understood, declined to conform.

The Lord Chief Justice's outfit is even more elaborate and costly. In addition to the robes worn by the Puisne Judges of his court, his Lordship wears with his state robes the beautifully chased "Collar of S. S.," or "Esses," which is of great antiquity, dating back at the least to the reign of Henry VI. This is an heirloom, which, after some not very creditable disputes, has been decided to go with the office. The letters "S. S." run through the design. Their meaning has been much debated. The better opinion seems to be that they represent the words "Sancti Spiritus," a theory to which the frequent adoption of this title by orders of chivalry, such as the Saint Esprit founded by Henry III. of France, and the Papal Order of the Holy Ghost, appears to lend some color.

The Lord Chief Justice, when he appears at Court, has, further, a rich gown and train of black satin damask, trimmed with silk lace, and tufts, and worn over Court dress. Only the highest Judges need to be presented at Court. Lord Russell of Killowen was presented in this costume at her Majesty's drawing room only a few weeks ago.

A Judge's full dress for evening is a Court suit of black velvet, with ruffles and tucker of lace, sword, and gilt buckles. At Mansion House banquets, or when dining with a Bishop or other dignitary on circuit, he wears a black silk gown with a bobwig over the Court dress, but no sword. For mourning, public and private, both Judges and Queen's Counsel wear bands and cuffs of thin white crêpe.

The Lord Chancellor, the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Master of the Rolls, the Lords Justices of Appeal, and the President of the Probate, Divorce, and Admiralty Division, wear on state occasions a magnificent robe and train of black satin damask, heavily embroidered with gold thread, the cost of which is £150. The tucker and ruffles of fine lace cost from 2 to 5 guineas, according to quality. For ordinary purposes the Chancery and Appeal Judges wear plain black silk.

Some Judges are dandies as regards their get-up, others are supremely indifferent. One eminent Judge, who is more expert in bankruptcy than in millinery, is said to "hoick" himself into his robes by the simple process of putting them on back-front, and then wriggling until they come into something like their proper position. Every Judge has a clerk who assists him to robe in his private room.

So much has been written of late years about wigs that the subject has been worn almost as threadbare as the wigs themselves; but a few points taken at random may be of interest. It is a curious fact that, whereas the cut of the robes has not been varied by a hand's breadth for 200 years, the fashion of wigs has changed a good deal. In the last century, and well into the second half of this, wigs were worn full and flowing. They were made of natural hair, and were copiously smeared with pomatum and powder before use. The practice is not even yet quite extinct. Sir Henry Hawkins and Sir Henry James still have their wigs carefully oiled and powdered every day; so does Mr. Darling, Q. C., when on circuit. But gradually the white horsehair wig, patented by Mr. Ravenscroft's grandfather nearly seventy years ago, has won its way, and it is now practically universal. First the curls were fixed at the sides, so that they could not be unrolled, and then little by little the wig was cut back, until the ears, formerly covered, were left clear. For this improvement in the bar cannot sufficiently bless the late Mr. Ravenscroft's memory, for a prickly frame of horsehair over your ears must have been a terrible infliction on a hot day. Sergeant Buzfuz, in Cruikshank's illustration of that famous leading case, Bardell vs. Pickwick, is represented in a wig of the old style. The new wig is both lighter and cheaper than the old. A Judge's full-bottomed wig costs 12 guineas, and weighs something under five ounces; the Judge's short bobwig and the barrister's curled wig cost and weigh about half those amounts. Surprise has often been expressed that the Judges who form the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council appear in ordinary morning dress without either wig or gown. But this is because by a constitutional fiction their lordships are feigned to be simply advising her Majesty in Council, who is imagined to be present in person, and for whom a place is left vacant at the head of the table. The Lords of the Council are ranged down both sides of a long table in their order of precedence, the Lord Chancellor, if present, sitting one place higher than the rest. When the day's business is over, the court does not immediately rise, but the bar and the public are ordered to withdraw, and the Privy Councillors are left sitting still in theory advising her Majesty. Thus the lawyers have it both ways, and the wig, whether worn or not, is made to observe and illustrate the punctilious conservatism of English law.

It remains to add a few words about one small but very important item of a Judge's outfit, the terrible "sentence cap"—the "black cap" of popular parlance. Its history is curious. In pre-Reformation times it was the habitual head covering of a Bishop. Cardinal Fisher, Bishop of Rochester, who was beheaded for denying the royal supremacy in the reign of Henry VIII., is represented in old portraits wearing this cap. In early times, as is well known, Bishops and Archbishops often held the office of Chancellor, notably William of Wykeham, Archbishop Warham, and Wolsey. The Judges' cap is supposed, according to this picturesque theory, to have passed from the heads of these great Church statesmen to their lay successors, and so to have become an appanage of the judicial office. Until wigs came into fashion, the cap was habitually worn by the Judges. Chief Justice Coke (temp. Jac. I.) wears it over the Sergeant's coif in his portrait in the Inner Temple Hall. The cap is simply a folded square of black cloth with a triangular flap and a small opening for the head. It is part of every Judge's official costume; he carries it, together with his white gloves, folded in his hand when he goes into court, and places it beside him on the bench. It is still worn by the Judges over their wigs when the Queen opens Parliament in person, and by the Lord Chief Justice at the swearing in of the Lord Mayor, who, by the way, to maintain an ancient protest, invariably puts on his hat in court, and is peremptorily ordered by the usher to remove it. Exactly when it came to be the symbol of the death sentence it is impossible to say. When sentence of death is about to be pronounced, the Judge's clerk steps forward, unfolds the cap, and lays it over his master's wig, the four corners hanging down in a way that would be grotesque if the occasion were not so solemn. Besides the black cap, every Judge has his "three-decker," the state three-cornered hat of the last century, of corded silk or beaver, strained over cardboard and looped up at the sides. It is made large enough to go on over the wig, but it is never worn except by the Lord Chancellor in the House of Lords, when sitting as a Lord Commissioner or when welcoming a new peer.

Ten Sweet Caporal Little Cigars

for 5 cts.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.

"HATCH" MAY BE A REAL MAN

The Person Referred to So Often by Holmes May Have Been in Denver.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Col., Aug. 30.—The police and insurance men of this city are inclined to believe that the mysterious "Hatch" so frequently referred to by H. H. Holmes as being responsible for many of the crimes charged to the latter individual is not a myth.

In April, 1890, Clark W. Hatch was tried in this city for the murder of his uncle near Breckenridge, Col. Although appearances were against him, no legal case could be made out, and he was acquitted. A few months later he was arrested on a charge of swindling the Travelers' Insurance Company out of a large sum of money. He escaped conviction on a technicality, but in the trial it was proved beyond doubt that he had been engaged in a series of successful graveyard swindles. When he was released, the insurance people were ready to arrest him on new charges; but, on the ruling of the Court, he was guaranteed safe conduct to his home before he could be rearrested. On the way, although he was guarded and watched by detectives, Hatch managed to escape. Since that time he has not been heard of.

It is the belief here that the Hatch mixed up in the Pietzel case may be the Hatch of this city, and in some quarters it is believed that Holmes and Hatch are the same person, and that Holmes himself was the man who was tried in this city in 1890. Photographs of the latter are not obtainable, but a picture of the man now in prison in Philadelphia will be procured, and the question of identity will then be settled by the court officials who were in attendance on the trial of Clark W. Hatch in 1890.

Caserio's Cousin, Sorceress.

From The London Daily News.

Rosa Belloni, a cousin of Caserio, the assassin of M. Carnot, has just been tried at Milan for committing fraud by the practice of sorcery. The victim was a woman named Schiari, who had been ill for several months. Belloni, aided by a confederate, undertook to cure her in return for certain sums, on condition that she should follow a prescribed course of treatment. The patient was to be sprinkled with holy water in which a hair had been boiled. She was to proceed to a certain church and recite a prayer specially composed by the confederates. She was also to perform a long series of secret rites prescribed by Belloni. Having faithfully observed these directions for a considerable time, the patient became suspicious and demanded repayment of her money. As this was refused, criminal proceedings were instituted, with the result that both prisoners have been sentenced to 145 days' imprisonment.

National economy.

There's room for a little more of it. Too many women are wasting time and strength over a wash-board; rubbing their clothes to pieces; wasting their money. You'd be astonished if you could figure up the actual money saving in a year by the use of Pearline. Millions of women are using it now, but just suppose that all women were equally careful and thrifty, and that every one used Pearline! It's too much to hope for—but the whole country would be the richer for it.

Send it Back Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—*send it back.* 478

NEW PUBLICATIONS

HOLM'S SECOND VOLUME ON GREECE

THE HISTORY OF GREECE. By Adolph Holm. Vol. II. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.50.

Prof. Holm has thus far adhered closely to his original plan of keeping clearly distinct that portion of Grecian history which bears the stamp of fact from that which rests on disputable ground. True to the instinct of German scholarship, he carries the sifting process almost to its furthest limits, and, instead of speculating idly over doubtful points, is often frank to acknowledge that it is impossible to draw satisfactory conclusions.

The subject matter of this volume covers the fifth century B. C., the most interesting, in many respects, of all the epochs of the history of Greece. It includes the Ionic revolt and the ensuing Persian invasion, the development of Athenian culture under Cimon and Pericles, and concludes with the re-establishment of democracy in Athens.

Prof. Holm's purpose is to cover the history of Greece in four volumes. In carrying out this aim, he is obliged to omit many details, and to confine himself mainly to simple statements, with little attempt to amplify and elaborate. At the end of each chapter are copious notes, in which authorities are cited and their value carefully weighed. These notes constitute an important feature of the work, being made easily accessible and convenient by their position.

Some historians have gone so far, it appears, as to declare that there really was no decisive battle fought at Marathon, and that the engagement was no more than an unimportant skirmish. Prof. Holm, however, maintains that on this point Herodotus must be accepted as an authority, and that the activity of the Athenians and the genius of Miltiades averted direct calamity from Greece on the field of Marathon.

That the number in the Persian army that came later under Xerxes is greatly exaggerated by Herodotus, Prof. Holm admits. "But even if very great reductions are made," he says, "it still remains one of the most terrible invasions known to history—a regular swarm of locusts, which descended on Greece to devour her." It is quite gratifying to those of us who have been fired by the noble defense at Thermopylae to learn that the most thorough research can reveal little to detract from the glory of Leonidas and those who fought to the death with him.

As a rule, the popular estimation of Greek character is lowered when the motives that inspired the Greeks in their wars are brought under careful analysis. The various States seem always to have been singularly jealous of each other, and often slow to awaken to the necessity for united action. Apparently, about the only time the Greeks fought with honorable motives was when their homes were threatened. When they carried war to other lands, their chief aim usually was to plunder and bring home the booty.

It would not be fair to suppose, however, that the Greeks and the Athenians, in particular, were incapable of broad and unselfish motives. Prof. Holm, in speaking of the invasion under Xerxes, says that the incentive for vigorous action proceeded from the Athenians, and that it is not improbable that the Athenians, had they wished, could have reached an understanding with the Persians, at the expense of the rest of Greece. They chose, however, to fight, and justly deserved the opinion of Herodotus that to them Greece owed her liberty.

The chapters devoted to literature and art are particularly interesting. It is, after all, the magnificent attainments of the writers and sculptors of this period, more than anything else, that, at the expiration of over 2,000 years, make the names of Cimon and Pericles almost household words. Prof. Holm says:

"Pericles needed some one to direct his artistic schemes, to give the ideas of the statesman the outward form which only can be supplied by the artist. He found such a man in Phidias. A number of other artists worked under him who were very little inferior to him in ability. But by his genius and his whole personality he towered above them all, as did Raphael above the other artists at the Court of Leo X. Many a time, no doubt, when he walked from his house to the Acropolis, Phidias was respectfully escorted by a troop of painters, sculptors, and architects, much as the Roman artists pressed round Raphael when he repaired to the Vatican to create his immortal works or to submit his designs to the Pope."

Sophocles was the tragedian of the Periclean age, and at the age of twenty-eight defeated Aeschylus, his rival. Sophocles was on intimate terms with Pericles and became strategus. "It was not the aim of Sophocles," Prof. Holm writes, "to represent man as simply succumbing to his destiny; the conflict was to be solved in a more spiritual fashion by the dramatis personæ arriving at the conviction that self-will and one-sided obstinacy on the part of individuals do not meet with the approval of the gods. Sophocles is one of the greatest masters of the technique of the drama, i. e., of the art with which the picture of life is presented to the spectator."

The name of Aspasia of Miletus is closely associated with that of Pericles. She appears to have possessed nearly all the graces and accomplishments it is possible for a person to have. She was famous alike for beauty and wit, and could, it is said, deliver a masterly oration. Her judgment on household matters was so sound that Xenophon cites her as an authority, in discussing the question of training a young woman to be a good housewife. The combination of all these qualities made her admirably fitted for the position which she occupied. Prof. Holm says:

"She was the centre of life in the home and in the social circle which gathered there, the chief ornaments of which were artists and scholars. In it we find the philosophers Anaxagoras, Zeno the Eleatic, Protagoras, Socrates, the historian Herodotus, and probably Thucydides, the poet Sophocles, the artist Phidias, Ictinus, Callicrates, and Mnesicles, the highly cultured Hippodamus, the musician Damon, the seer Lampon, and many others."

It is doubtful if there ever was a woman more talked about than Aspasia. The comic poets found vent for their somewhat gross wit in the popular slander concerning her. Other writers of antiquity helped to perpetuate the calumnies, and the gist of the gossip has come to us along with the stories of her brilliant mind and personal beauty. Prof. Holm says that the culture of Ionia was materially promoted by the beautiful Milesian. She lent her energies to the assistance of those who devoted themselves to the intellectual development of Athens. This much is certain. On the other hand, as Prof. Holm suggests, the position she occupied in the home of Pericles, where she was the confidant of the greatest statesman of the time, naturally tended to make her the theme of common gossip. Then, too, she was a foreigner, a fact that resulted very much against one in ancient Athens. Some modern scholars have attempted to give her a better name than she had of old, and Prof. Holm, while protesting that the effort should not be carried too far, admits that Aspasia deserves such consideration much more than many tyrants of antiquity deserve the trouble that has been taken to patch up their reputations. To sum it all up, we know that Aspasia was beautiful and endowed with high mental attainments, while we do not know that her life fell below the moral standard of the age in which she lived.

Prof. Holm declares that the History of Herodotus is one of the most perfect works of art of its kind, in plan, execution, thought, and style. "As a composition, Herodotus's history has been compared to the Homeric poems," he says, and the comparison holds good especially in the case of the Odyssey. Both in the Odyssey and in Herodotus, the first main division of the work takes us over land and sea, while in the second a great conflict is decided, and the wicked intruders are vanquished after a sanguinary struggle. Themistocles had a good deal of the crafty Odysseus, who is not a bad representative of a prominent side of the Greek character. Herodotus's work also closes very appropriately with the conquest of Sestos, where an arrogant Persian meets with condign punishment."

Prof. Holm has a high idea of Pericles, and attributes to him far higher aims than the mere adornment of the city in which he lived. He finds the personality of Pericles distinguished by serious aspirations. The care with which he prepared his speeches, his solicitude as a General for the lives of Athenians, reveal to Prof. Holm "exceptional earnestness and extraordinary self-control." "The whole personality of Pericles," he says, "conveys the impression that he wished to be a pattern of human worth to his people."

Passing by exceedingly interesting and scholarly critiques on Euripides, Thucydides, Aristophanes, and other writers of the golden age of Greek literature, and reviews of the philosophic thought of the fifth century B. C., an extract on "Characteristics of the Athenians" is deserving of reading:

"Taking him altogether, the Athenian of the fifth and also of the first half of the fourth century is a highly peculiar phenomenon. His rapid apprehension, his love of ridicule, his capacity for enthusiasm, and his tendency to hasten to pull down his idols from their pedestals, he has in common with the inhabitants of modern capitals. There are many similar traits in the character of the population of Berlin and of the Parisians, although it cannot be asserted that they possess the high degree of refinement and the acuteness of perception which characterized the Athenians of that age. But highly developed taste for art and marked pietism are very far from being as characteristic of the inhabitants of modern capitals as they were of the Athenians, and it may be said generally that a people which combined acuteness, sprightliness of mind, fickleness, artistic taste, and pietism, as the Athenians did, was destined to be unique in history. It is not true, as is asserted in some quarters nowadays, that the intellectual level of the ancient Athenians was, on an average, the same as that of our modern working classes. In point of positive knowledge they were not even so far advanced as the children in our elementary schools. But in other respects circumstances were far more favorable for the Athenians. The existence of a slave class freed the citizens from a great deal of labor that wearies out the modern workman. What most cripples the intellect of these days, the never-ending repetition of mechanical work in factories, fell to the lot of slaves only. The poor freedman might at the worst be a small artisan, and occupation of this kind has, as is well known, never paralyzed the mind."

Summing up the conditions under which the citizens of Athens lived, Prof. Holm concludes that, from an intellectual point of view, the various classes were not separated by the distinctions that separate them now, as the means of education were more accessible to all, and the average Athenian citizen was on a higher intellectual level than the average citizen of a modern capital.

Prof. Holm says that his aim has been in this volume to trace the historical progress of the Greek people of the fifth century by a narrative founded on fact. He arrives at certain views not shared commonly by other historians, among which, as he himself cites, are those relating to the peculiarities of Athenian character, and to their culture, which, he maintains, was very nearly uniform among the rich and poor.

The extreme carefulness with which Prof. Holm draws his conclusions, the conscientiousness he exhibits in accepting only unquestionable data, and the proof he gives everywhere of laborious research, at once show him to be an able historian and impress his work with the stamp of sterling value.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Life and Letters of Prof. Huxley will be prepared by his son, the Head Master of Charterhouse School, who is expected soon to issue notices asking for the use of the letters. Huxley's son married Miss Arnold, a sister of Mrs. Humphry Ward. It is unlikely that the work will be published before the Autumn of next year. The American edition will, of course, be issued by the Messrs. Appleton, who have done so much to widen Huxley's popularity in this country.

—Under the title "The Economic History of Virginia in the Seventeenth Century" Macmillan & Co. are about to issue a work by Philip A. Bruce, the Corresponding Secretary of the Virginia Historical Society, who is a brother-in-law of Thomas Nelson Page. The work will contain a series of chapters on the reasons for the colonization of Virginia, the physical character of aboriginal Virginia, Indian economy, the development of agriculture 1607 to 1700; land tenure, system of labor; servants and slaves, the domestic economy of planters, importation of foreign manufactured supplies, shipping, merchants; local manufactures, monetary system, towns, &c.

—The illustrated edition of Hall Caine's "Manxman" will be a limited édition de luxe. The illustrations will be made from selected photographs of actual scenes, including churches and castles, as described in the story.

—Francis P. Harper announces that Dr. Elliott Coues, in the new edition of Zebulon M. Pike's "Explorations in the West and Southwest," which he has just completed, has gone in great detail into the headwaters of the Mississippi question and of the claims made by explorers of ancient and modern times. He has "sifted every conceivable source of information on the subject, and claims to have settled the Mississippian question for all time."

—"The Story of the Earth," by H. G. Seeley, will be added soon to the Library of Useful Stories, published by the Messrs. Appleton. A new, revised, and rewritten edition of Prof. Young's work on "The Sun" will be issued by the same house.

—A volume soon to be published in the Criminology Series is "Our Juvenile Offenders," by Douglas Morrison. One in preparation for the Great Commanders Series is a "Life of Gen. Sherman," by Gen. M. F. Force.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

A RINGBY LASS AND OTHER STORIES. by Mary Beaumont (Iris Series.) With illustrations by I. Walter West. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 75 cents.

LYRE AND LANCET. A Story in Scenes. By F. Anstey. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. An Elegy and Other Poems, Mainly Personal. By Richard Le Gallienne. 8vo. Boston; Copeland & Day. $1.25.

MAID MARIAN AND CROCHET CASTLE. By Thomas Love Peacock. Illustrated by F. H. Townsend. With an introduction by George Saintsbury. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

PSYCHOLOGY IN EDUCATION. Designed as a Textbook and for the Use of the General Reader. By Ruric N. Roark. 12mo. New-York: American Book Company. $1.

FATE AND JUSTICE; or THE KEY TO THE PROBLEM OF BEING AND THE PHILOSOPHER'S PRESSING QUESTIONS. By Emil U. Wiesendanger. Translated from the German by N. Shultz. 12mo. Comanche, Texas: The Author. $1.

DICTIONARY OF NATIONAL BIOGRAPHY. Edited by Sidney Lee. Volume XLIII. Owens-Passelewe. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.75.

SPENSER'S FAERIE QUEEN.—(Book III. Cantos I.-IV.) Edited by Thomas J. Wise. Part VII. With seven full-page and other illustrations by Walter Crane. 4to. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

Jersey City High School Flooded.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Extensive repairs have been made to the high school during the Summer. All the walls were painted and ceilings frescoed. The work was completed yesterday. Now it must all be done over again.

A water pipe on the top floor burst during the night, and the building was flooded on every floor. All the ceilings were loosened and some of them fell. Half a dozen new carpets were ruined. The damage will probably be $1,200.

BRILLIANT CASINO BALL

Lady Rachel and Lady Eileen, Lord Dunraven's Daughters, Present.

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH NOT THERE

He Remained at Marble House All the Evening—Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt and Miss Consuelo Were at the Dance.

NEWPORT, Aug. 30.—Lady Rachel and Lady Eileen Wyndham-Quinn, the daughters of Lord Dunraven, were at the Casino dance to-night, which was brilliant with gay gowns, precious jewels, and a large company of cottagers. Lord Dunraven's daughters came very late with Miss Grace Wilson, and they were at once the centre of attraction. They were gowned in white.

The Duke of Marlborough did not come, remaining at Marble House all the evening. Many were disappointed at his non-appearance.

Among those present were Mrs. A. L. Mason, Townsend Burden, Jr., John Livermore, Mavroyeni Bey, Miss Ida Mason, Kirk Brice, James Otis, R. R. Pennington, William Lyman, Sidney J. Smith, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Reginald Ronalds, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Cope Whitehouse, Mrs. Harper Pennington, Miss La Farge, Miss Gammell, Lieut. W. W. Harts, United States Army.

T. F. Cushing, Miss Cushing, Richard Peters, Mrs. Reginald De Koven, Henry Whitehouse, Felix Tuckerman, Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Miss Beach, F. W. Andrews, Jr., Miss M. E. Wardwell, Miss Brice, J. D. R. Baldwin, Miss C. Ogden Jones, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Burden, W. Harold Brown, Lord Westmeath, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Fair, Mrs. George S. Scott, Miss Scott, George L. Scott, Mrs. Alexander Barret, Miss Barret, Cecil Barret, Capt. and Mrs. G. H. Perkins, Miss Perkins, Count Buisseret, P. M. Lydig, W. W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mrs. A. Cass Canfield, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mrs. J. R. De Lamar, Miss Barger, Mrs. George Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Mrs. Adolph Ladenberg, Ellis Hoffman, Grafton Cushing, Mrs. George R. Preston, Miss Preston, Mrs. J. R. Drexel, Max Agassiz, W. F. Whitehouse, Miss Lillian Whitehouse, M. A. Wilks, Mrs. Forbes Morgan, Miss Morgan, W. K. Thorn.

Walter S. Andrews, A. Le Ghait, Raymond Le Ghait, Mrs. C. F. Havemeyer, the Misses Blight, Paul D'Hautville, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Count Sierstorpff, Hamilton W. Cary, Stanley Mortimer, P. H. Duryea, Moses Taylor, E. J. Berwins, Stewart M. Brice, Peter Marie, R. T. Wilson, Jr., Brockholst Cutting, Center Hitchcock, H. F. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. George Law.

It was comparatively quiet in society here to-day, and the opportunity to rest was appreciated on all sides. Many called at Belcourt to ask after Oliver Belmont's health, and were assured that he was much improved and expected to attend his own ball Monday evening.

Lady Rachel and Lady Aileen Wyndham-Quin, daughters of Lord Dunraven, visited the Casino this morning and later took a drive with Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, whom they are visiting. Mrs. Wilson gave a dinner to-night in their honor, sixteen young people being present.

The Duke of Marlborough went to the Casino this afternoon and took a lesson in court tennis from Tom Pettitt, the professional champion of the world. The Duke is a good lawn tennis player, but knows scarcely anything about the indoor game. He proposes to learn it, however, and feels that he is particularly fortunate to have an instructor as capable as Pettitt. A large company was present to watch the Duke play. The Duke enjoyed a match between Pettitt and Stewart Brice, son of Senator Brice. Pettitt gave Brice thirty and used a stick for a racquet, and won the match. The Duke thought that was a triumph.

The city was filled with Knights Templars to-night. They are here from all parts of the country, having been in Boston for the triennial conclave, and having stopped here on their return home. The three great commanderies of Philadelphia are at Leland's Ocean House, where they will remain until to-morrow night.

Arrivals at the cottages to-day from New-York include L. Hewitt, visiting A. Cass Canfield; Mr. and Mrs. J. F. D. Lanier, visiting Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchan; William H. Tillinghast, visiting George Henry Warren. Judge Gordon of Pennsylvania is the guest of Nelson G. Green.

Other prominent arrivals to-day are Postmaster J. F. Howe of Thomasburg, N. Y.; Mayor Todd of Ithaca; Mrs. A. C. Downing, Miss Downing, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Wagner, Mr. Schuyler, Jr., Herbert Carolan, New-York; George C. Hicks, Jr., E. T. Gaylord, Miss Laura Gaylord, Mr. and Mrs. George E. White, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Severn, Chicago; W. P. Cantz, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. De Camp, Miss M. Adelaide De Camp, Theodore Du Bois, L. Du Bois, James C. Young, Philadelphia.

C. B. Lamb, Charlotte, Mich.; W. P. Dickson, Tacoma, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Payot, San Francisco; George G. Davis, North Andover, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Fox, Boston, Penn.; W. Justice, Jr., Miss H. Justice, Germantown; Mrs. J. H. Bickham, Miss Bickham, Mrs. M. S. Burr, Kansas City; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Booth, Grand Rapids; C. B. Darling, R. G. Nelson, Toledo; Joseph C. Platt, Waterford, N. Y.; Miss Annie L. Brown, Austin, Texas; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Randolph, Sherman, Texas; Mrs. A. J. Parcels, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. John W. Blackwood, Little Rock, Ark.; James H. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Clark, Miss Clark, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Weeden, Miss Weeden, Mr. and Mrs. George M. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. N. O. Edwards, Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. George L. Edmonds, Orient, N. Y.; Lewis W. Flinn, Irvine M. Flinn, Wilmington, Del.; John E. Hansen, Miss J. Hansen, Milwaukee; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. James, F. B. Ellis, Edward Marden, Plattsburg, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Roston, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Gibson, Cañon City, Col.; G. F. Dana, H. F. Smith, Cincinnati.

Mr. and Mrs. John Innes Kane left for Lenox to-day.

Count Zichy is to sail for home in two weeks.

Registered at the Casino to-day were J. F. D. Lanier, William H. Tillinghast, J. B. White of New-York; Mrs. H. L. Brock, Brooklyn; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Stevens, Mrs. H. H. Bigelow, Worcester, Mass.; Miss Lindsay, Chester, Penn.; Auguste Bohn, Jr., New-Orleans; Miss Helen Simpson, Lock Haven, Penn.; W. M. Draw, Pittsburg.

Mrs. John J. Mason entertained at luncheon to-day, and this evening dinners were given by Mrs. W. Barton Hopkins, Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse, Mrs. J. C. Gray, and Mrs. George Hoffman.

Lord Dunraven is expected to-morrow night to visit James J. Van Alen, who will give a dinner in his honor Sunday evening.

Arrivals at the Conanicut are Mrs. Catherine Beekman Aitken, Miss Aitken, New-York; J. A. Ladd, St. Louis; R. L. Watson, Pittsburg; J. Beale, Philadelphia; Miss Juliana G. May, Miss J. W. Gales, Washington.

BAR HARBOR

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 30.—The centre of gaiety to-day was on Bar Island, where the members of the Canoe Club were holding their regular Friday afternoon reception. The little island was alive with people, who sailed over from Bar Harbor and from the resorts across the bay. The Reception Committee to-day was composed of Mrs. Frank Ellis of Cincinnati, Mrs. Joseph Pulitzer, and Mrs. David Worden of New-York.

Miss Maizie Sturgis poured the tea. Miss Davis and Miss Sedley were aids at the lemonade counter. Society attended in full force, among those present being George Baldwin Newell of Tuxedo, Commodore of the Canoe Club; Mrs. Newell, Dr. and Mrs. Robert A. Morey, Harry and Erson, Mrs. William J. Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. Charles William Bergner, Miss Christine W. Biddle, Miss Baird, Arthur Fortunatus Crosby, James G. Blaine, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Mrs. Clarence Cary, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Coles, Mrs. Alfred De Castro, Mrs. G. M. Dodge, Miss Annie Dodge, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. and Mrs. Giraud Foster, Roger Foster, Mrs. Richard Gambrill, Parke Godwin, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, the Misses Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Hoyt, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Carroll Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. John D. Jones, A. T. Kemp, Judge and Mrs. A. R. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. Edward McCaulay, Hugh McMillan, the Misses Linzee, Dr. and Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Musgrave, Mrs. John S. Newbold, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. George Place, Mrs. Livor, Mrs. Cushman Quarrier, Miss Douglass Quarrier, Miss Josephine Pomeroy, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Alexander Reilly, Gen. and Mrs. Edward Ripley, Mrs. R. S. Sturgis, Mrs. James Todd, and Mrs. Charles Francis Winthrop.

James Ross Todd gave a small card party to-night.

A very amusing event this evening was the colored cakewalk gotten up by the waiters of the various hotels. A large number of society people were among the audience.

George Pendleton Bowler of New-York gave a small dinner party this evening to a number of friends. Among those present were George C. Thompson, Robert P. Bowler, M. P. Jones, J. A. Tyng, Harry and Erson, Ralph Pulitzer, and J. Costro.

C. C. Jackson of New-York gave a dinner party this evening.

Major Bulwer of London, England, gave a dinner to-night to a small party of guests, mostly English people staying in Bar Harbor.

The usual Friday evening hop was given to-night. There was a large attendance of the younger social set. After many small dinners and early musicales, the society people adjourned to the ballroom. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Steele, Miss Steele, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Goodman, Clarence Pell, Miss Bush, the Misses Boyce, the Misses Byrd, Miss Van Wyck, William Van Wyck, Mrs. Lewis Weiner, Mr. and Mrs. John Pierson, J. J. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. Schieffelin, Mr. Boardman, Miss Beale, Mr. Bartlett, Mrs. Hawkins, Miss Griswold, Mrs. Janeway, Mrs. Courtney, Miss Goodridge, the Misses Dowe, Walnright Parrish, Francis H. Bohlan, Robert M. Bohlan, J. J. Woodward, Mrs. Carroll, Mrs. Bulwer, Miss C. P. Gardiner, and Miss N. P. Gardiner.

Theodore Cooper of New-York, Secretary and Treasurer of the Mount Desert Canoe Club, will leave for home to-morrow.

Mrs. Lamont, wife of the Secretary, and Miss Bessie Lamont sailed over to Bar Harbor from Sorrento to-day and spent a pleasant afternoon visiting friends.

Among the arrivals to-day were Mr. and Mrs. William H. Aspinwall, T. K. Lothrop, Mr. and Mrs. Winfield Turbin, Fletcher Turbin, William Binder, Boston; Miss Tucker, Miss Dewolf, Providence; Miss Williamson, Miss Laguerenne, Philadelphia; Ross Tarner, J. T. Brooks and family, Salem; Mrs. L. D. Shepherd, A. B. Pope, Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. E. M. Fisher, Chicago; the Misses Cushing, Boston; Mrs. Stetson, Bangor; Mr. and Mrs. F. Stout, Portland; William B. Osgood Field, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Hatfield, New-York; William N. Allen, Miss Emma Allen, Miss Jennie P. Allen, Germantown; Charles H. Burr, Philadelphia.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Soteldo of New-York City were in a runaway accident while driving near Saratoga Lake to-day, and sustained painful injuries.

Miss Blanche Helmburghe of Albany sang at a testimonial concert in Congress Spring Park this evening.

The twentieth and concluding lecture of the Saratoga Summer course was delivered this morning by the Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts of Pittsburg, Penn. He gave a series of four lectures on Christian sociology, his closing topic being "Sociology Viewed from Citizenship."

Eighty-four Sir Knights of Palestine Commandery, No. 14, of Carbondale, Penn., and also many from Scranton, Kingston, Luzerne, and Wilkesbarre, reached the Hotel American to-night. They are homeward bound from the Boston encampment. To-morrow the party will divide here, one-half going home by the way of New-York City. They are accompanied by ladies.

It is understood that almost 1,000 bicycles will be included in the floral fête parade on Thursday next.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Cockrane, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Taylor, J. G. Glackner, Mrs. J. Well, L. V. Well, B. J. Well, Mrs. A. Young, T. Wallace, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Telefair, Mr. and Mrs. A. Healey, J. Doyle, Miss B. Well, A. M. Young, Mrs. C. E. Ross, H. Kelly, Mrs. L. Lawrence, F. Yznaga, Mrs. W. C. Frazer, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Pinney, B. C. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. I. Dolphin, L. S. Altmayer, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Altmayer, Miss Altmayer, A. S. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Carlisch, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Greene, Mrs. C. H. Bogart, S. G. Rosenbaum, R. Reigenhaufer, J. Shiman, Miss H. Altmayer, Miss B. Altmayer, W. E. Burke, Mrs. Kahn, A. Kahn, Mrs. Kahn, J. H. Murray, Miss Murray, E. L. Bollard, Miss M. Rothschild, Miss Jones.

Miss M. Mason, Mrs. J. W. Sedgwick, D. Perkins, J. Raftis, S. Schafer, Miss Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. G. Palsorns, D. A. Pearsall, Mrs. W. M. Humphrey, Mrs. S. Schafer, Miss M. Schafer, M. Schafer, Mrs. A. D. Julilliard, Miss Julilliard, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Jones, J. B. Jones, Jr., A. T. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. M. Le B. Cooper, L. M. Iddings and family, A. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. M. Schloss, E. A. Whipple, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Bud, Miss M. E. Caffey, I. W. Lipman, Miss Zerger, Miss Huntingdon, H. C. Barrett, Jr., Miss Thompson, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. Zerger, Mr. Huntington, H. C. Craizle, H. T. Happer, Miss M. Jordan, J. L. Reed, W. W. Bemis, Mrs. A. L. Doll, F. R. Riddleman, J. C. West, Mr. and Mrs. J. Ott, H. D. Cox, C. F. Napier, S. C. Downes, H. K. Blackall, B. F. Sloat, T. A. Brooks, W. H. Major, W. C. Sturges, H. Gattle, M. H. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Fitzhugh, M. W. Wolfgang, S. C. Stringberg, J. Rogers, Mrs. H. E. Connor, Miss E. Connor, Mrs. A. T. Lane, Miss Lane, A. V. Hoenig, Miss C. Palmer, H. M. Teets, R. Summers, Mrs. A. W. Mann, Mrs. A. M. Underhill, Mrs. A. T. Lane, Mrs. D. Talmage, Miss E. G. Lane, Mrs. E. L. Hedden.

From Brooklyn—J. Ditmas, Miss L. T. Ditmas, Miss J. G. Ditmas, Miss S. Ditmas, A. A. Sawyer, M. A. Sawyer, Miss M. O'Brien, Miss M. Egan, Mrs. A. L. Rowland, Mr. and Mrs. A. McKinney, Miss H. McNear, Mrs. L. A. McNear.

From Washington.—P. Juch, Mrs. P. Juch.

From Baltimore—Mrs. M. J. Dixon, Miss A. Dixon.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—A beautiful day was enjoyed by many of the guests in driving excursions. J. Lee Taller tooled a party over to the head of Otsego Lake on his drag. There the steamer was chartered for a tour of the lake with a stop at Five-mile Point for an Otsego bass dinner and again at Cooperstown for the ball game. The party were Mr. and Mrs. Taller, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Townsend, Miss Gertrude Agostini, the Misses Sterling, Purdon, and Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Myers, and Mr. Daniels.

A novel entertainment was given in the Summer theatre to-night by some Armenian students who are here. The programme embraced recitations and representations of Armenian life by the students, and songs in the Armenian language, with original tunes, given by Miss Boeze, who learned them for one of the sympathy meetings held in Chickering Hall last Spring to arouse interest in that suffering country. Miss Boeze is said to be the only American lady who ever undertook to sing in Armenian, and she received many tributes from the New-York clergy for her aid in the Chickering Hall meetings.

The ball nine are heroes to-night for batting out a victory of 9 to 6 in Cooperstown to-day. Robinson, Cregan, Ransom, and McGuire share the batting honors, while the work of Lestage and Summersgill was the fielding feature. The season will be closed to-morrow with a benefit game between picked nines.

W. W. Farmer of New-York, with his family, drove from the Earlington to Cooperstown, taking dinner at Five-mile Point this afternoon.

Gen. George H. Sharpe, who was a member of Gen. Grant's staff through the war, has consented to deliver his lecture on "Gen. Grant" in the Spring House parlor Monday evening.

New-Yorkers who arrived at the Spring House to-day are Miss Atkinson, Miss Mackay, Miss Douglas, Fred A. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. Freswick Wesson, and Mr. and Mrs. C. Lowry.

ALEXANDRIA BAY

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The tourist business from this point to Montreal by way of the St. Lawrence River Rapids has been greatly injured this Summer by the false statements that the steamers are not running Lachine Rifts. There was a widely published report last week to the effect that one of the Richelieu steamers had struck upon a rock in the rapids and was sunk. This was utterly untrue. As an indication of the small amount of real danger to be apprehended, it is only necessary to state that during the period of over fifty years in which these steamers have navigated the rapids there has not been one life lost nor a case of serious injury to the passengers. This is a popular trip—in fact, one of the principal features that bring tourists this way.

The island just about Alexandria Bay to the left of the main channel and known as Warner's Island, owned by H. H. Warner, was purchased to-day by S. R. Vanduser of New-York for $20,000. There is one of the handsomest cottages there to be found on the river. It is built of native granite. Mr. Warner spent over $50,000 on the place.

The arrivals to-day include these from New-York: Mr. and Mrs. N. Stetson, Miss Stetson, and maid, Abraham J. Elkins, L. F. Strauss, Emil M. Mosenthal, Dr. A. J. McIntosh.

LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 30.—Matthew Smith and wife, W. H. Park and wife, and M. G. Carroll, all of Cleveland, Ohio, are here.

W. E. English of Indianapolis is a guest at the Howland Hotel.

P. Rothschild and family, who have been spending the Summer at West End, returned to their city home yesterday.

W. C. Demorest, who occupied one of the Norwood Park cottages during the Summer, returned with his family to New-York to-day.

George A. Pratt of Minneapolis, Minn.; Mrs. F. Taylor, Thomas Paul, F. Schren, Miss Josephine Biggs, C. C. Rianhard, H. M. Keen of New-York, and C. H. Edonshaw of Philadelphia, Penn., are at the Brighton Hotel.

Mrs. Harriett Stanton, wife of Jonathan Stanton, died this morning at the residence of her son, Horace M. Stanton, aged eighty-two years.

Miss Hattie Dalton has returned from a visit to Bronxville, N. Y. She was accompanied home by Miss Hastrich of that place.

Capt. John McDonald of Maryland is the guest of W. B. Ireland.

Capt. Asher Wardell of the Takanassee Life Station was elected a member of the Board of Education to-day to succeed Benjamin Lane, deceased.

Ex-Mayor and Mrs. T. R. Woolley and son, Drummond, are in Canada.

W. E. Gamble and Miss Reba Campbell of West Chester, Penn., returned to-day from a week's visit with the Rev. and Mrs. H. R. Robinson.

Earl Munkenbeck and Miss Genevieve Young of Brooklyn are visiting Mrs. J. B. Metzar of Park Avenue.

The Rev. H. R. Robinson, pastor of St. Luke's Methodist Episcopal Church, has been aroused from his midnight slumbers this week on two occasions to perform marriage ceremonies. The couples were John E. Puge of Glen Cove, L. I., and Miss Margaret Jones of Monmouth Beach, and C. H. Jefferson and Miss Lola Kane, both of Asbury Park.

The Howland Hotel arrivals to-day were Mrs. M. Thurnauer, Cincinnati, Ohio; James Field and wife, Chicago, Ill.; John H. Sheehan, Josephine Sheehan, and Agnes Sheehan, Utica, N. Y.; Egbert G. Egbert and wife, Detroit, Mich.; James Craig and wife, Schenectady, N. Y.; W. L. Pyle and wife, Adazeh Wald, C. Stockton Halsted, Miss K. Duffy, J. Ealz, M. B. Rice and wife, and William Sundheimer, all of New-York.

The arrivals at the United States Hotel to-day were J. Monahan, A. Hahn, John G. Honey, J. Doherty, Mrs. Mary Burke, Miss Josie Burke, S. Costello, A. M. Schlesinger of New-York; Graham Henderson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mrs. G. W. Davis, St. Louis, Mo.; O. M. Ran, Milwaukee, Wis.; D. F. Feehan, Fitchburg; P. J. Garrigan, Washington, D. C.; E. F. Mitchell, Jersey City, N. J., and G. S. Zingsem, Zingsem, N. J.

The guests who arrived at the Ocean Hotel to-day were: J. E. Cahill, F. W. Jones, F. S. Mitchell, W. B. Strong, Jr., Mrs. Parker, J. J. Kergan, P. McNamel, B. M. Ross, M. J. Scott, E. K. Fink, J. W. Donnan, J. V. Parrott and wife, M. L. Hunter and wife, R. Chacon, Eli Heineman, W. Irving Turner, Mrs. A. Clinton, Mrs. Wilson, J. V. Tolson, Mrs. W. H. Mooney, New-York; A. De Witt Paxton, J. Freshman and wife, Newark, N. J.; Bishop W. B. Lightfoot, New-London, Conn.; Howard A. Sutton, Haverford, Penn.; Mrs. Morris, Cleveland, O.; John T. Lee and Mary Lee, Bridgeport, Conn.

Others who arrived to-day were William M. Thomas, F. J. Duffy, Alex Clark, A. H. Whelpley, J. A. Wood, R. C. Brown, Mayer L. Bernstein, Miss Seeman, Mrs. Benj Cohen, H. D. Smith and wife, F. P. Menderhill, E. O. Thompson, Jr., F. G. Dexter, Lucius Lamar, A. H. Marsh, R. S. Thomas, New-York; A. H. Geismar, Brooklyn, N. Y.; George C. Brotherton, Philadelphia, Penn.; Edgar Newman, New Orleans, La.; William A. Collins, Birmingham, Ala.; Ed. A. Saran, Frank Sinsheimer, Cincinnati, Ohio; Edward Frantz, Wilmington, Del.; Benton Johnson, Chicago, Ill.; L. N. Downs and wife, and C. R. Barrett, Davenport, Iowa.

IVORY SOAP

99 44/100 PURE

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CINT.

MINISTER RANSOM LEAVES WASHINGTON

Can Draw No Pay Until After the Assembling of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Minister Ransom had a long conference with Secretary Lamont to

The New-York Times

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR

Offices

Publication....Printing House Square, New-York
Up-Town.....1,289 Broadway, (32d St.)
All American District Telegraph offices in this city.
Washington.....515 Fourteenth St.

Subscription Rates—Specimen Copies Free

	1 Yr.	6 Mos.	3 Mos.	1 Mo.	1 Wk.
Daily, with Sunday.	$10.00	$5.00	$2.50	$ .80	$ .25
Daily, without Sunday.....	8.00	4.00	2.00	.75	.20
Sunday edition only.	2.00	1.00	.50	.....	.05
Any one day (except Sunday).....	1.50	.75	.40	.....	.03
Weekly edition.....	1.00	.50	.30	.....	.03

Postage prepaid to all points in the United States, Canada, and Mexico, except in New-York City, where the postage is 1 cent per copy, in all other countries, 2 cents per copy per day, payable by the subscriber.
The Times will be sent to any address in Europe, postage included, for $1.50 per month. It is sold in Europe as follows:
London: Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square; the American Newspaper and Advertising Agency, Trafalgar Building, Northumberland Avenue, W. C.
Geneva, Switzerland: Librairie, Georg & Co.; Librairie, A. Cherbuliez, Rue Bovy Lysberg.
Mainz, Germany: Sarrasch's News Agency, agency for Germany and Austria.
Rome, Italy: Loescher & Co.
The address of subscribers will be changed as often as desired. In ordering a change of address both the old and the new address MUST be given.
Cash in advance always. Remittances at the risk of the subscriber, unless made by Registered Letter, Check, Money Order, or Express Order, payable to "The New-York Times Publishing Co."
ADVERTISEMENTS may be left at either of The Times's Branch Offices, at any District Messenger Office in New-York City, and at regularly authorized newsdealers' offices, where they will be taken at the same rate as at the Publication Office. Rate cards mailed on application to the publisher. Estimates promptly given.
COMPLAINTS.—Subscribers who fail to receive a single copy of The Times should immediately notify the publisher. Readers who are unable to purchase The Times at any news stands or on any railroad train or steamboat will oblige us by promptly reporting that fact.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

Page.		Page.	
Amusements	7	Hotels	7
Apartments To Let	14	Instruction	7
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	11	Law Schools	7
Autumn Resorts	7	Legal Notices	14
Bankers' Cards	5	Meetings & Elections	11
Bicycles	6	New Publications	5
Boarders Wanted	7	Proposals	7
Business Chances	7	Public Notices	14
Business Notices	14	Real Estate at Auction	7
City Flats To Let	14	Referees' Notices	14
City Houses To Let	14	Situations Wanted	7
City Real Estate For Sale	14	Special Notices	5
Country Houses To Let	14	Sporting	6
Deaths	5	Summer Resorts	7
Dividends	11	Surrogate Notices	14
Excursions	7	The Turf	6
Financial	11	To Let For Business Purposes	14
Furnished Rooms	7	Travelers' Guide	11
Help Wanted	7	Unfurnished Rooms	7

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—The Sporting Duchess. Matinée, 2:00.
CASINO, Broadway-39th St—8:00—The Merry World. Matinée, 2:00. Roof Garden—7:00 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—The Wicklow Posimah. Matinée.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 8th Av-23d St—The Passing Show.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
HOYT'S, Broadway-24th St—8:30—Other People's Money.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th Sts—8:15 to 12:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH—2:00 and 7:10—Sousa's Concert Band. 3:30 and 9:00—Rice's Circus Carnival. 4:00 and 9:00—Dr. Syntax. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
POLO GROUNDS, 8th Av-157th St—4:00—Baseball—New-York vs. Chicago.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy. Matinée, 2:00.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—The Royal Middy.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1

Electricity to Supplant Cable.
Platt Forces to Watch Primaries.
R. W. Inman's Body Found.
Defender Will Defend the Cup.
Michael McGuire Arrested.
Knights of Pythias in a Wreck.
Woman's Right to Ride Astride.
Ecuador in the Chancelleries.

Page 3

Review of New Publications.
Brilliant Casino Ball in Newport.
Brooklyn Bridge Delays.
Quay a Candidate for Governor.

Page 5

Should Evacuate Egypt.
Filibusters Are Active.
Veterans at Friedrichsruh.
Italy's Increased Brigandage.
Col. Bradley Hooted at Eminence.
Secretary Herbert in Brooklyn.

Page 6

The Conditions Suited to Valkyrie.
Another Easy Victory for New-Yorks.
Brown's Good Cycling Record.
Azote's Record Not Lowered.

Page 7

Ex-Congressmen Bergen Insane.

Page 8

For a Ship Canal to the Lakes.
Canal Rates Will Drop.
Women Arrested in New Street Raid.
Knights Templars Returning Home.
Miss Haswell in Court.

Page 9

Crowley's Opposition to Ellsworth.
Saloon Men Eager to Pay Fines.
Would-Be Woman Bridge Jumper.
De Lacy Simply Poses.
Secertary Lamont's Generous Offer.
For Honest Officials in New-Jersey.
More Money for Clean Streets.
New Organization of Distillers.

Page 10

Stocks Score Material Gains.

Page 11

Harlem Bridge Traffic Delayed.

Page 12

L. F. Beckwith Accused of Defalcation.
Investigating Boston Navy Yard.
The Bannocks Were Wronged.
The Mayor Makes a Tour.
Pirates in Straits of Belle Isle.
News of the Railroads.
The Rights of War Veterans.
American Bar Association Meeting.
The United Service.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 13

Commercial Prices Higher.
Business Troubles.
New Corporations.
In the Real Estate Field.

Page 14

Naval Officers Test a Respirator.
Dynamite Bomb for Sheriff Serviss.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of The Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	1895.
8 A. M.	67	71	74
6 A. M.	68	68	72
9 A. M.	72	71	73
12 M.	79	77	75
4 P. M.	80	73	77
6 P. M.	76	72	74
9 P. M.	72	70	72
12 P. M.	69	70	71

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 78½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 71½
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 72.0
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 70.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Generally Fair, Stationary Temperature.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 11, Column 1.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, AUG. 31, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

QUAY AND McKINLEY.

It is reported from Philadelphia that Senator Quay favors the nomination of Gov. McKinley for President next year, but is "not so far committed to him as to make an aggressive fight for him." We have little doubt that this correctly represents the attitude of Mr. Quay. It is now getting near the time when men who are in politics for business must be prepared to talk fairly definitely. It is still too early to make a final declaration of a choice, because there are still many chances of not choosing the winning man, and that is almost the worst blunder possible in the profession. Still worse than this, however, and positively the very worst, is failure to have an available candidate in hand at the proper time as a basis of negotiations. The late Mr. Blaine remarked of the McKinley bill that "there was no market in it," and the same fault exists in the policy of a trader in delegates who has not, in due time, a candidate "to hold them" with until the necessary negotiations can be completed. Then they may be the nucleus of enough additions to carry the day, or they may be "transferred" p. t. at a fair profit.

In the case of poor Mr. McKinley the latter is what is very sure to take place. He is only too well adapted to Quay's purposes. He is suited to the conditions of the Pennsylvania market, being a very ardent protectionist, and quite ready—as most Pennsylvania protectionists are—stoutly to defend protection of any kind or degree at all times and at all hazards. Probably no other name would enable Mr. Quay to "rally" so many voters at the primaries at so small an expenditure of money. This is a great advantage, for though Quay is not fond of small campaign funds, he is not averse to moderate disbursements, with a corresponding net balance which need not be accounted for. We note, by the way, that he has abandoned the notion of a mandamus to compel his predecessor the Chairman of the State Committee to open his books and show how the money had been spent. It required great "nerve" even to threaten such a procedure, for no one more than he would be endangered by such a precedent.

Quay, having got the handling of the money without any risk of accounting, is, as we have said, very willing to take up a candidate who will be popular, but not too popular. He is the last man to believe that Mr. McKinley can be nominated or elected next year. He knows the weakness as well as the value of the Ohio Napoleon, and he will use him to the best advantage, but he will not stake much on him. To whom he will transfer "his" delegates remains to be determined on the principles with which he is so intimately and dishonorably identified.

CHINESE MISSIONS AND MURDERS.

As details of the massacre at Ku-Cheng continue to accumulate and grow more definite, the affair takes shape as one of the most hideous and atrocious that even the history of China, full as that history is of treachery and murder, has to offer for the civilized world's contemplation.

Here was a little colony of Europeans, who, without the expectation and with hardly the hope of any tangible reward except hatred and insult, had buried themselves in the heart of the most utterly repulsive country on earth, and were there endeavoring, whether judiciously or not makes little difference, to elevate in some infinitesimal degree an infinitesimal portion of the brutish mass that forms the Chinese people. They were asking nothing and giving all they had—their years, their knowledge, their labor, and their every chance of temporal success and happiness. Savages would have appreciated, in a measure at least, the moral beauty of self-sacrifice like this; the Chinese, who have not even the poor excuse of being savages, attacked their would-be benefactors in the night, without the slightest warning, and slaughtered them all, men, women, and little children, after inflicting every torture, mutilation, and outrage that fiendish malignity could suggest.

The Chinese have a right, or at least such right as others have, to reject Christianity if they choose; they might—if they could—exclude all missionaries, and even all foreigners, for that matter, from Chinese soil without exciting any particular indignation. The latter course is the one they would pursue, doubtless, if they were not as cowardly as they are strong. Instead, a policy of alternate submission and assassination has been adopted by them.

This outbreak of murderous fanaticism at Ku-Cheng is not the first or the fiftieth of the same sort that has occurred in China; it will not be the last by as many more unless Europe and America unite in taking measures more vigorous and effective than any to which they have hitherto resorted, and finally, once for all, convince the Chinese that the time for reckoning with humanity has arrived. It will not be enough to exact a money "indemnity," so called, or to shell a town or two. The money would be paid, the towns rebuilt—and China, as a whole, would know nothing about the matter, would be quite ready to repeat the outrage whenever opportunity offered, and would remain the same unendurable menace to civilization that she has been for numberless centuries.

Had Japan but been allowed to carry her recent victories to their logical and legitimate conclusion, the problem would have been solved in the best and simplest of all possible ways. She began the good work with fire and sword, or, to be exact, with cannon and rifles, the modern equivalents; but sordid jealousies and timorous hesitations appeared among the nations that should have applauded Japan's purpose and furthered her efforts, and finally Russia, fittest of all possible protectors of China, intervened, seized the fruits of an infinitely righteous conquest, and delayed, nobody knows how long, the regeneration of Asia.

England as a nation is responsible for much of this; the United States, France, and Germany for the rest. But there is another responsibility involved—that of the missionary societies. It is not a light one. The chance of converting a score of Chinese coolies to something distantly resembling Christianity is hardly sufficient reason for sending into the interior of China a dozen utterly defenseless women. Their fate could have been foreseen—indeed it has been predicted for months, and yet no measures were taken to avert the peril. In other days martyrs were the seed of the Church, but these wretched victims of reckless ignorance or carelessness—it is difficult to tell which—will not have advanced by their deaths the cause to which they devoted their lives a single inch or a single day. A lot of Chinamen may get killed in consequence of the murders, a few thousand peasants who probably had nothing whatever to do with the affair will be mulcted of a few thousand dollars, and—what good will it do?

In all the far East there is but one redeeming element—the Japanese. Among Orientals they alone show the capacity for waking out of the torpor of ages and of joining the procession of enlightened nations. Under their control and guidance the Chinese might, just possibly, have been dragged reluctantly into line, or, better yet, have been obliterated from the face of the earth as a separate people. Until Japan moves again, it would seem judicious to send no more unguarded women from Europe or America into the howling wilderness that lies back of the Chinese coast.

A POSER FOR BENJAMIN KIDD.

After having read for years, in all sorts of books and in magazines and newspapers as well, that the population of France steadily decreases, it is somewhat confusing to learn, all of a sudden—or at least to hear on what seems to be good authority—that not only is such not the case, but that the exact contrary of this often-repeated statement would much better and more truthfully tell what is really taking place.

Now, Mr. Benjamin Kidd, in his very impressive and even more famous book, "Social Evolution," made a great point of this waning away of the French people, which he and practically everybody else, including the French themselves, have long been accustomed to treat as an indubitable fact. It was the result, he said, of their persistent overcultivation of the intellectual faculties, for the sake of individual happiness and advancement, and of a synchronous and, in no small measure, related neglect of those once instinctive duties involving a sacrifice of the individual to the "social unit," or, loosely speaking, to the nation. He proved, in the most beautiful manner, that upon such sacrifice of the individual to his fellows as a whole the perpetuation of a nation depends.

It will therefore be a sad blow, and one from an entirely unexpected direction, to Mr. Kidd's whole theory of society if the French, after behaving precisely as the Greeks did before they obligingly removed themselves from the face of the earth, should now be showing no inclination to pay the same "inevitable" penalty to nature and the same compliment to Mr. Kidd's theory. By so simple an expedient as gracefully dying out the French could fulfill both these obligations. If they are not doing it, the national reputation for courtesy will certainly suffer.

And apparently they are not. The new statistician to whom reference has been made, troublesome person that he is, leaves the fact quite certain. France's population, he admits, does not increase as fast as that of some other nations, but for all that it shows a material gain every year, and, what is more, it has done so no less steadily in recent times than in those moderately remote. Just after the war of 1870, indeed, there was an apparent diminution. It was not, however, a decrease in the sense in which Mr. Kidd uses the word, since the cession of Alsace and the best part of Lorraine to Germany accounts for the downward turn of the population figures at that time. The less has now been more than made up, for France can to-day boast, if she will, of 300,000 more sons and daughters than she had in 1869, when the lost provinces were still included in the calculation.

The further declaration is made that even the Napoleonic wars, if the available figures are to be trusted, did not work havoc with the population of France. Thus, while in 1784 it was 24,750,000, in 1801, after all the butcheries of civil and foreign conflict, it was 27,500,000; in 1806, in the very midst of the Emperor's régime, it was over 29,000,000, and in 1821, six years after Waterloo, it had risen close to 30,500,000.

Evidently Mr. Kidd must modify his theory very materially or else he must disprove with speed and thoroughness these surprising assertions. France is certainly doing just what, according to him, should lead to final extinction. If such extinction is the logical and only conclusion that can be drawn from his premises, then the premises are wrong, and Mr. Kidd will have to be ranked with Rousseau as the inventor of a "state of nature" that never had any existence in nature itself. That would be a lamentable fate for a man who was hailed with such loud acclaim as was he when his "Social Evolution" made its appearance.

A WORK TO BE KEPT UP.

We have received the report of the Executive Committee of the Sound Currency Committee of the Reform Club for the three months ending Aug. 29. It is a noteworthy document. It cites in a simple and direct fashion the history of an amount of skillful and honest work that, so far as we recall, is unprecedented in reform movements in this country, and a work that ought, on every account, steadily to be maintained.

Of course the main purpose of the committee is educational. That is not unusual. What is so, is the fair, sensible, and thorough fashion in which the work is done. In the documents, (twelve pages to thirty-two pages each,) of which over a million and a half have been circulated, the reader is supplied with facts as well as arguments and appeals, prepared by writers of established authority and the highest character. Thus 65,000 copies have been sent out of Adam Smith's "Scotch Bank Currency"; 40,000 of the famous "Bullion Report" of the English Parliament Committee, (1810;) 70,000 of "The People's Money," by ex-Controller Trenholm; 300,000 of "Coin's Financial Fool," by Horace White; 90,000 of Henry Loomis Nelson's "Bimetallism in History," and so on. Material of equal value has been circulated in "broadside" supplements, in "plate" matter, and in other forms, bringing the total of documents up to over 6,000,000.

All this has been done, together with like work, at a very low cost, the total receipts being only $46,000. The committee state that they "can use most effectively and shall urgently need before the end of the year at least $25,000." They ought to get it without difficulty. It would be a good paying investment for the business men of New-York, for on the continued and complete success of this work the stable prosperity of the whole country depends, and the share of New-York in such prosperity is to be measured by millions. It would be a great mistake to think that there is no need for pushing this work. Much has been done, and it is most promising, but it is only the beginning, and will be lost if not carried through. The office of the "Committee on Sound Currency" is at 52 William Street, New-York.

REFORM AND THE GERMAN VOTE.

It has been established that the excise law can be enforced in this city if the Commissioners of Police are in favor of enforcing it. The difficulties of getting evidence, of which so much used to be made by Police Captains who did not desire to get evidence, vanish when it is shown that the Police Captains will be held responsible for their failure to get evidence. As for the Police Commissioners, they are simply, and for the first time, doing their full duty and enforcing the law without fear or favor.

Surely, one would say, their conduct must commend itself to all good citizens, and this without regard to the opinion of the good citizens upon the wisdom of the laws the Commissioners are sworn and bound to enforce. Singularly enough, it turns out not to be so. Men who would fiercely and sincerely resent the imputation of bad citizenship do not scruple to say that the Commissioners, by enforcing the excise law, are injuring the cause of reform, nor to counsel them to connive at the violation of the law. They mean that a great many citizens, enough to turn the scale in an election, who would otherwise vote for reform, will vote against reform if the representatives of reform continue to enforce the excise law.

It is to be hoped that this view does an injustice to the voters concerned. That men appointed to enforce the laws should judge for themselves what laws they would enforce, and should enforce only such as were pleasing to them, would be a state of things emphatically calling for reform. Indeed, it was precisely this state of things, as exhibited in the evidence before the Lexow committee last year, that has changed the Government of the city. With all the mistakes that have been made since, no reasonable person will deny that upon the whole great progress has been made, that the existing Government, compared with its predecessor, is entitled to be called a reform Government, and that the prospect for good local government is more promising than it has been within the memory of living New-Yorkers. It is a very serious imputation upon any class of citizens to say that they are prepared to undo all this, and to put the City Government back in its old unreformed ways, because, among the laws that are enforced, there is one law of which they do not appprove.

It is no secret that the voters meant, and spoken for, are the voters of German birth and extraction, whose habits are ignored and whose notions of the proper observance of Sunday are contradicted by the existing excise law. It is quite true that the existing law takes no account either of the habits or of the views of these citizens. For that reason Mayor Hewitt, when in office, urged a modification of the excise law. For that reason Mr. Roosevelt, who is more than any other one person responsible for the stringent and impartial enforcement of the law, declares his opinion that it should be modified. The very fact that he does not approve it makes his conduct in enforcing it all the more exemplary. It ought to serve as an example to every citizen who finds himself put to inconvenience by the existing law. The part of good citizenship is to acquiesce in so much of the inconvenience as cannot be obviated, as most of it can be obviated and will be, as soon as it is held to be certain that the enforcement of the Sunday law is not a "raid," but a permanent policy, and to set to work agitating for the repeal or modification of the law. To say of any class of citizens that they will vote against municipal reform, because its representatives enforce laws of which those citizens disapprove, is to make against such citizens a very serious charge, no less than the charge of bad citizenship. There is no class of citizens against whom, in general, such a charge is less tenable than against the Germans, who have been the mainstay of every reform movement. We are confident that the charge brought against them by those who assume to be their spokesmen will turn out to be unfounded and libelous.

Were it not for the fact that Forest and Stream is a journal intelligently conducted for intelligent readers, and devoted to the furtherance of legitimate ends and commendable purposes, it would not be a source of such painful surprise to find, as readers of this week's issue will in its leading editorial, the following very outrageous words: "The only excuse for such an attack is the truly journalistic one that it sells papers. Whatever increases sales is in modern journalism justified and defended." It is unnecessary to tell what attack it was which excited this strange outburst, or to express an opinion, though we have a decided one, as to whether or not that attack was made with reason, and founded on knowledge. Those are questions that have nothing to do with the matter. However just grounds Forest and Stream may have to complain in regard to a particular newspaper or a particular newspaper article, it has not the shadow of a right to bring so shameful a charge against a whole class of men—to whom, by the way, its own editors of necessity belong—or to make statements obviously false in a cause no matter how good. Journalism has enough sins to account for, and not impossibly here and there a paper now and then commits the crime that is charged in the sentences quoted, but none ever defended or justified it either on the ground that sales would be increased thereby or on any other. The vast majority of newspapers strive to be both honest and decent; the few that do not, pretend to possess such aims and at least pay virtue the poor compliment of hypocrisy.

A delegation of workingmen representing the British Iron Trades Association was recently sent over to the Continent for the purpose, as stated, of investigating the relations of capital and labor at the different industrial centres. They were courteously received wherever they went, in Germany as well as elsewhere, and given full opportunity to learn all they chose, but after the visit was over, the German newspapers suddenly became, first suspicious that all was not right, and then angrily sure of it. In consequence, they have suddenly broken out in wild denunciation of the English delegates, and declare that the only object of their trip was to spy out trade secrets, and, by utilizing what they learned in foreign workshops, to enable England's manufacturers to make a stand against the competition which is causing such fearful inroads in the trade of that country. The London papers deny with vigor that the accusation is just, but they admit that when the delegates came home their reports had much less to say about wages and hours of labor than about the superior technical skill and improved methods that were to be found in German mills and factories. This, it must be admitted, is a rather queer defense. However innocent the intentions of these investigators may have been when starting on their travels, they seem to have done exactly what the Teutons charge. Not finding what they went to seek, for the very good reason that it did not exist, the delegates kept their eyes open and naturally found what did exist. They are hardly to be condemned for that. It is remarkable, though, for Englishmen to confess their own inferiority in the mechanical arts with such frankness.

That many men are more or less enslaved by the tobacco habit does not need assertion at this late day, but the pathetic case of Mr. Laurie Craft, who lives at Babylon, L. I., when he is at home, so well illustrates the deleterious effects of the most enthralling of weeds that all should study, and, if possible, profit by his experience. Craft is a boss mason by trade, but love is stronger than stone and mortar, and he broke away from them both Thursday evening, went to Brooklyn in his best black suit, and was joined in holy matrimony with one Stella Phillips, a lady whose first name he had on several occasions translated in an impassioned manner, and declared to be eminently appropriate. The ceremony over, Mr. and Mrs. Craft took the 10 o'clock train for home and Babylon. As everybody knows, each car in a Long Island train goes to a different place. The newly wedded pair entered the Babylon part of this particular train, but in front of it was a smoking car bound for Hempstead, and this fact explains the tragedy that followed. Hardly had Mr. Craft settled himself comfortably in the seat beside Mrs. Craft than he suddenly remembered two things—that he had not smoked for a long hour and a half, and that his best man had given him a real Brooklyn Best cigar, which, judging by appearances, was fully worth the 5 cents it cost. Deliberation, hesitation, determination succeeded each other in Mr. Craft's mind fast as pleas of guilty in General Sessions. He blushed, but he asked permission of his extremely new bride to "go take a smoke." Mrs. Craft said, "Well, I never!" which her husband took to mean that she never could refuse him anything whatever. So he went forward to the smoking car, and a few moments later was in that state of dazed but not painful unconsciousness to which Brooklyn Bests invariably reduce any one not thoroughly inured to their effects. Of course he did not notice when his car was switched off on to the main line at Jamaica. At Hempstead he came out of his trance, realized that Mrs. Craft was miles away at Babylon, and began to rage like a madman. No wonder, for there were no more trains that night. Next day he sought his weeping bride, and won her forgiveness by forswearing narcotics in any form. Now all is as well with him as it can be with a man who has the tobacco heart and no tobacco to quiet its demands. Mrs. Craft says little, but it is reported that she bears herself in a manner which some interpret as indicating a just-you-wait-and-see-what-happens-next frame of mind.

CONNECTICUT REVISITED—TOWN, TROLLEY, AND SHORE.

III.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 30.—The trolley line to Morris Cove and the old lighthouse on the "east shore" is a new one, but to Savin Rock, on the "west shore," passengers were carried by horse power for many years before the overhead wire was set up on this route. Now, to the four miles of this old line have been added four or five more, which take the traveler down the shore, past Woodmont, to the beaches just beyond Merwin's Point.

There was no Woodmont twenty years ago. Where now can be seen what is perhaps the finest cottage settlement on the Connecticut shore there was naught but pasture land then. I remember that the late William Bryan had, in the forest near the water, and not far from the slope which has been so completely transformed, a rough cabin which was approached from the wagon road by a farmer's cart-path, and in which it was his habit occasionally to entertain his friends. But those who enjoyed his hospitality in those days could not foresee the Woodmont cottages. This bright Summer village was not made by the trolley, however, and we will look at it some other day.

The trolley car for Savin Rock—starting from the pump corner, of course—pass the steam railroad depot, climb the hill to Howard Avenue, follow Kimberly Avenue over the old bridge that spans the mouth of West River, and move swiftly through the heart of the lovely and peaceful village of West Haven. Here there are broad streets shaded by venerable elms, ancient houses of Colonial times, and modern villas in which the city merchant finds comfort in great beds of flowers, rich gardens, and broad lawns. It is late in the afternoon, and as the car swings along we can see him as we pass. He has placed his rocking-chair out on the shaven turf under the old trees, and his head nods drowsily over his evening paper.

Further on, a mile beyond the heart of this old village, the car enters the shore settlement of Savin Rock, now past its prime and declining. The greater part of the beach is sandy, but in one place there is a little rocky headland, and in front of it, near the shore, is the somewhat unpretentious weather-worn Rock which gives a name to this resort. There are some good cottages here, but the street along the beach reminds one of the Bowery end of Coney Island. Savin Rock has reached the beer-garden and merry-go-round stage. There has been growth, since the time when there was scarcely anything here except the old Savin Rock House—burned many years ago and never replaced—but there has been no improvement in recent years. Near the spot where the trolley car turns to enter the public grove the low roof of Hill's Homestead may still be seen. It was on the beach, across the shore road, and in front of the Homestead's hospitable veranda and prim flower beds, I think, that the body of Jennie Cramer was found one morning and immediately thereafter the name of Savin Rock became associated with a celebrated criminal case.

Crossing the old front yard on the walk that is bordered by those narrow flower beds, the trolley traveler approaches the open door and peers into the little rooms where so many good meals have been eaten. A colored waiter appears, napkin in hand. "Is Jimmy Hill here?" inquires the traveler. "Jimmy," replies the napkin-holder, "died three years ago." And so they are all gone, for Jimmy was the last of the three brothers. The rotund Eli, the shrewd Alfred, the philosophic Jimmy—all have passed away. One glance at these old scenes before we move westward. Here is the corner of the old wooden house where smart raps at two o'clock in the morning would sometimes take Eli from his bed, bring his retinue into the darkened kitchens and dining rooms, and load his weary tables with what was either a very late supper or a very early breakfast for a party of hungry men. In front lies the course of many "sharpie" races. The oystermen of Fair Haven made fast boats in those years. To the eastward, skirting the beach, is the shore road to West Haven, a favorite drive for those returning to the city in the cool hours of a Summer night. Now to the junction where passengers are transferred from the old trolley line to the new one which carries them to Merwin's Point.

Four or five miles, partly in the highway, partly in the forest, the tracks following the grades of the old wagon road and the car running along easily at the rate of 12 miles an hour. In the forest the rails are almost hidden by a rank growth of weeds. After a time we pass a large Colonial mansion, standing near the shore and behind a fine grove of elms. This is Connecticut's World's Fair building, brought here from Chicago and set up by a syndicate of New-Haven capitalists. Here will be held the meetings of the various societies which commemorate the early wars. A few years ago the shore road in this vicinity passed no dwellings except an occasional farm house. Now, not far from the old house that in those days guarded Tyler's Point, there are many cottages.

The trolley tracks do not give the traveler a clear view of Woodmont; they lie in the forest behind the ridge upon the shore side of which that settlement has been built. As the car swings along, the air of the woods is heavy with a delightful odor. Wild roses? Not at this season. I asked a dozen persons at Merwin's Point what the beneficent blossom was. No one knew, or seemed even to be interested, until a trolley traveler from New-Jersey told me it was the mackerel flower. What that may be in terms of botany I cannot say, but it is a wonderfully fragrant blossom.

At the terminus is a little beach, and to the accompanying little restaurants with broad verandas come parties from the town. Further on there are tents on the green slope, and pilgrims from the mainland in them. These tent-dwellers have come down from the farms. This is a rocky coast, but there are no cliffs or bold headlands. The soil is fertile, and one may walk within a few steps of the beach at Merwin's under the low-hanging branches of apple orchards. There is very little change in the old structure—half farmhouse and half hotel—at the Point, or in the picnic grounds near it, but as the traveler drops for a moment into one of the rocking chairs that stand on the lawn under the trees, he notices that the old bowling alley and its milk-punch annex have disappeared, and that the western cottages of Woodmont are near at hand.

This trolley road practically parallels the steam road almost to Milford. Its western terminus is only two miles and a half from the steam company's station in that village. The distance from New-Haven to Bridgeport is eighteen miles, and the trolley conductor tells me that only five miles remain to be covered by an electric line, Milford being in the middle of the gap. Will the gap be bridged in the near future? Many persons here are confident that it will, but the steam company's powerful opposition must first be overcome. There is an electric road from Bridgeport eastward to Stratford, and it was shown by the steam company before a legislative committee last Winter that parallel competition between these two points, three miles apart, had reduced the number of steam passengers from 23,547 to 7,068 during a period of six months. Between New-Haven and Woodmont the number had fallen from 8,580 to 3,275. These reductions, however, represented an annual loss of less than $4,000. But away with statistics. As for the legislative and economic aspect of the trolley question in Connecticut, has it not been set forth clearly and exhaustively by my friend Clarence Deming in the pages of The Engineering Magazine?

The night has come when we arrive once more at the old pump in the corner of the Green. The airy and brightly illuminated cars are moving swiftly around the old square. Occasionally we see one decked with Chinese lanterns and bearing a happy party, laughing, singing, or listening to the music of a little band of hired musicians who are tooting away on the rear seats. These are chartered cars; these are "trolley parties"—neighborhood groups that are going out to Lake Saltonstall, or to the shore, or to Whitney Lake, or possibly to more than one of these places in the same evening, for the transfer system makes such a combination of journeys feasible and inexpensive. Alas! for the owners of livery stables. The trolley and the bicycle have given them many a vacant stall.

If these trolley lines are profitable—and I suppose they are, upon a reasonable capitalization—they will be increased in number and extended. They create traffic. To those who used the old horse car from necessity or for convenience must be added now those who use the trolleys—in such a city as this—for pleasure and recreation during the warm season, at least. We shall see by and by that the freight traffic in some other places is already not unimportant, although it is only just beginning to attract attention. The New-Haven lines are short, when compared with those of Hartford, for example, but they will be longer by and by. Competition with steam is scarcely involved at all here, but the outer terminals of several roads point to neighboring towns which may be reached. Will not one of the three northward lines be extended to North Haven and even to Wallingford, about twelve miles from the Green? Neither one of them reaches any considerable outside settlement at present; it may be said that each of these begins at the Green and ends nowhere. There is a line already between the thriving towns of Wallingford and Meriden. And the westward roads—are they to end in Westville or elsewhere on the banks of West River, with the busy towns of Birmingham and Ansonia, and the rich Naugatuck Valley, only a few miles away?

Within the city limits, motormen tell me, the cars must not move at a higher rate of speed than eight miles an hour. In the adjoining towns the speed is greater. Along the wagon road and through the woods between Savin Rock and Merwin's Point about twelve miles an hour is the rate. Better time is made on two of the long lines in the suburbs of Hartford. The conductors and motormen here are more fortunate than those who are employed in Brooklyn, where the death-roll is so long, in that they do not have to pick their way for miles through crowded streets. A little girl was killed in Brooklyn a week ago by a car whose motorman could scarcely keep his eyes open because only two hours had elapsed between his terms of service and he had had only one hour of sleep. Motormen here are neither required nor permitted to exhaust themselves as this man did, who sought in vain to be relieved from duty just before his car crushed out the life of the little child.

That pump at the corner of the old Green—the starting point of all the trolley roads—is endeared to old residents by tradition and sentiment. Shall I dare to suggest that, if retained in its present condition, it may some time become a fountain of misfortune? Old residents tell me that the water is drawn now, as it was in the past, not from the public supply but from an aged well directly beneath the old frame. The water of old wells in the heart of a city is not always wholesome, although it may sparkle like a stream from the purest mountain spring. In New-York even the water of deep artesian wells does not escape harmful contamination. Is it an act of wisdom, in the light of sanitary science, to keep open for public use a shallow and ancient well, in the soil at the junction of the leading business streets, at the spot where all the local passenger transportation lines have their city terminals, and from which, if the water should become polluted from neighboring drains or by percolation from the surface, the germs of disease would be distributed widely? I presume that the water drawn up by the old pump is now wholesome, but the traveler, as he sees all sorts and conditions of men drinking from those chained cups and permitting the surplus water to irrigate their boots before it returns to the soil, is reminded not only of possible sources of pollution beneath the surface, but also of the pilgrims crowding around Mecca's holy well of Zem-Zem, fountain of innumerable woes for the civilized world. You need not lose your old pump, good people of New-Haven. That can be kept in some form, even if the source of supply be changed. But think whether it would not be safer, more in accord with the teachings of your scientific men, to fill up the aged well and bring to the corner the water of the guarded reservoir in the Woodbridge hills.

F. D. R.

The Dog Struck for His Privileges.

A correspondent of The London Spectator, a journal much given to dog and cat anecdotes, sends the following from Calgary, in Alberta:

My dog, a half-retriever, half-setter, has been with me for six years since I rescued him as a puppy with a can on his tail. He has followed me constantly, and though always very friendly with everybody, has been devoted to me both indoors and out. Lately a change has come over him; he would come into my room when called, but would take the first opportunity to go out.

He seemed to be dull, to have lost his old joyousness in our companionship. Last Fall my children went to England, and I thought he missed them. He would leave my room to lie under the kitchen table, and would follow the hired boy about the place, so I told the housekeeper to keep him out of the kitchen, and the boy to take no notice of him. It made no difference. Forbidden the kitchen, he would leave my room and lie in the hall.

He had always been accustomed to follow me almost everywhere, whether riding or driving; but this year, thinking the journey to town (sixteen miles) and back too much for him, I had left him at the ranch when going to town. Last Saturday I was driving to town, the dog started to follow, and as the boy was going to send him back, I said: "Oh, never mind; let him come," and he came with us.

Now the whole mystery is explained. On our return the dog quite resumed his old habits. The change was extraordinary. He comes into my room and stays there as a matter of course; he greets me every morning on coming down stairs; he jumps around in the old joyous fashion when I go out—in fact, is himself again. Evidently the trip to town was one of his most cherished privileges, and he took his own way to show that he had no use for a master who deprived him of it.

A Texan at the Worth Monument.

From The Washington Post.

"In traveling through the Eastern cities a Southerner is apt to find but little in the monuments and statues erected therein to gratify any feeling of local pride," said Mr. Floyd McGown, a talented and successful young lawyer of San Antonio, Texas. "But I was gratified beyond expression," he continued, "all the more because I wasn't expecting it, at a monument I came across in New-York City the other day. It was dedicated to 'The Brave,' and in the list of heroes mentioned were that grand band of patriots who gave up their lives at the Alamo, in defense of the liberties of Texans. As my grandfather was among those who aided Gen. Houston in wreaking vengeance on Santa Anna, at San Jacinto, I could not help but exult over that inscription, and seeing it in a Northern city made me realize more strongly than ever I did before that this is one country, and that we are one people."

SHOULD EVACUATE EGYPT

England's Obligation of Honor Recalled by Sir Charles Dilke.

A MOTION ON FOREIGN ESTIMATES

Curzon Would Not Enter Into the Question, but Saw No Sign of Drift in Great Britain's Position.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Dr. G. B. Clarke, (Radical,) member for Caithnesssnire, in order to raise a debate upon the question of England's occupation of Egypt, in the House of Commons to-day moved to reduce the Foreign Office estimates. In support of his motion he declared that it was time the Government should do something in the direction of evacuation of Egypt.

Mr. Curzon, Under Foreign Secretary, thought it was not a fit occasion upon which to debate so large a question, in view of the fact that the attendance in the House was greatly depleted. In the face of empty oppcsition benches, comprehending the absence of Sir William Harcourt and many of his colleagues in the late Government, Mr. Curzon declined to enter into the question. He would only say that he saw no signs of a drift in the English position in Egypt.

Sir Charles Dilke (Radical) insisted that England was bound in honor to evacuate Egypt.

After a brief discussion, the motion submitted by Dr. Clarke was withdrawn.

NEWFOUNDLAND IS BLAMED.

Exaggerated Distress of the Colony Was Caused by Bad Government.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—During the debate on the Supply bill in the House of Commons to-day, Sir Charles Dilke criticised the giving of assistance to Newfoundland. He said that he believed a stronger case for State relief work might often be made in Great Britain. Bad government was largely answerable for the Colony's troubles.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, remarked the absence from the House of the ex-Ministers who were answerable for the policy criticised, and said he did not regard the arguments that had led to the adoption of it sufficient to justify a grant of £50,000. Of this sum, he said, £40,000 had been expended already. If Great Britain gave money to a quasi-independent government, the conditions and the distress prevailing ought to be very exceptional.

He did not believe such was the case in Newfoundland. Moreover, the existing distress, which had been exaggerated, arose from bad government. The Commissioner had arranged that a part of the money expended should be repaid, but, as usual in such cases, there certainly had been some imposition, and it would be found that a certain amount had been dissipated in the colony. He assured the House that it was unlikely that such a policy would be repeated under the present Government."

Mr. Sydney Gedge, Conservative, member for Walsall, moved to reduce the vote £1,000, as a warning to Colonial Secretaries not to spend money in such an outrageous manner. Mr. Chamberlain and the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, deprecated pressing the amendment, which, after some further discussion, was negatived.

SIAM AND BANKS OF MEKONG.

Marquis of Salisbury Says Discussions with France Are Friendly.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Prime Minister Salisbury, in the House of Lords to-day, spoke on the question between France and Great Britain in regard to Siam and the banks of the Mekong River.

Negotiations were still proceeding with France concerning these questions, he said, and there seemed to have existed on the part of both France and Siam a tendency to underrate the claims and rights of England, but all parties were approaching the discussion of the questions involved in a friendly spirit.

VETERANS AT FRIEDRICHSRUH.

Bismarck Drinks to Mayor of Chicago and the United States.

FRIEDRICHSRUH, Aug. 30.—Thirty-six German-American veterans accompanied by twelve ladies and several children arrived at Friedrichsruh this forenoon. The veterans carried two banners, and the entire party marched to the castle gates. At noon Chief Ranger Lange came out and escorted the four veterans who had been selected to see Prince Bismarck into the presence of the ex-Chancellor.

The veterans selected were Herren Schleucker, Schneider, Kalbitz, and Jogert. The four took luncheon with the Prince, who, wearing a long coat and a slouch hat, welcomed them as they entered the castle and led them into a room.

The Prince chatted animatedly with his visitors. He said that it was a particular pleasure and gratification to him to find that his efforts had been so appreciated and remembered thousands of miles from the Fatherland, and by citizens of a foreign State. He thanked them especially for making such a long and trying journey to see him. He could not make such a journey; he was getting too old. As he said this the ex-Chancellor's eyes filled with tears, which he hastily dashed away.

When the visitors went to the dining room for luncheon Herr Schleucker led Countess von Rantzau and Herr Kalbitz escorted Countess von Kotze.

Prince Bismarck sat opposite his guests and drank his first glass of wine to the memory of Emperor William I., with whom, he said, he had been very intimate. He said the old Kaiser was his real friend, and it was only due to his friendship that he (Bismarck) was able to accomplish what he did. He liked the old Emperor because his Majesty was so distrustful of all flattery and courtiers. Prince Bismarck next drank to the Germans in America.

Speaking of Chicago, he said to Herr Schleucker, who resides in that city: "If you are satisfied with your Mayor we will drink to his health also."

In the meantime Chief Ranger Lange had communicated to Prince Bismarck the fact that other veterans were outside. Prince Bismarck immediately ordered that the veterans, with their ladies, be admitted to the yard. The gates were opened and the veterans marched into the yard, headed by a band of music playing patriotic airs, and accompanied by the ladies of the party. Prince Bismarck appeared on the veranda, saluted the banners carried by the veterans, and addressed the crowd. He began in a rather weak voice, which improved after a few sentences. He said:

"I very heartily welcome you here, especially as most of you helped in the wars to forge German unity. You, of course, are now citizens of a new country, but I think there will always be friendship between your great Republic of States and the German Empire. I do not see any reason why there should be anything but peace, and I hope that you will never forget in your new country your old native German country. I give three cheers for the United States and the German Empire."

The cheers were heartily given by the crowd, after which Prince Bismarck spoke to the veterans singly, and also addressed each lady. To Mrs. Steinbach, upon hearing that the ship which brought her over had a stormy passage, he said: "I was only once on the sea, and then I was very ill. I avoided the sea after that."

One of the ladies told the Prince that he was so worshipped in America that thousands of babies in Chicago were little Bismarcks, whereupon he replied: "Da kann ich aber nichts dafuer." This remark created great hilarity.

MURDER CHARGE IN GUATEMALA.

Americans Released on Bail, C. C. Goff and Robert P. Breckinridge.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—A telegram has been received at the State Department from Mr. Pringle, United States Charge d'Affaires in Guatemala, saying that C. C. Goff and Robert P. Breckinridge, American citizens, charged with murder, have been released on bail. Goff is an old-time Ohio River and Mississippi River steamboat engineer, and for thirty years ran between Pittsburg and New-Orleans. Breckinridge is a nephew of ex-Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge of Kentucky.

The murder with which the two men are charged was committed July 7 last, at Livingston, Guatemala. The victim was a Mr. Brooks, cashier of what is known as the Agency Company, Goff and Breckinridge were employes of the concern. The accused men occupied the same building as the cashier, and when the murder was discovered they and other persons residing in the building were arrested.

The only evidence against Breckinridge was that the pistol with which the murder was committed was his property, but he claimed that the pistol had been stolen from him, and that this fact was well known. Breckinridge also claims that there is no evidence against Goff. Mr. Pringle was recently notified to see that both Americans had a fair trial.

LARGEST OF LINERS ORDERED.

Hamburg-American's New Steamer Is to be Built at Belfast.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Daily News tomorrow will print a Berlin dispatch saying that the Hamburg-American Packet Company has ordered from the Harlands of Belfast a twin-screw steamer of 20,000 tons, which will be the largest in the world.

The new vessel is intended primarily for freight, but it will have elegant cabins for 200 first-class passengers, and provision will be made for 1,500 steerage passengers.

The order was given abroad because the tender of the Harlands was much lower than those of the two largest German yards. The Harlands also agreed to have the new steamer ready in ten months, while the German builders wanted nineteen months for its construction.

ITALY'S INCREASED BRIGANDAGE.

Cereal Harvest Bad, Wine Crop Worse, and Famine Threatened.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Rome dispatch to the Central News says that the reports of the Prefects in Southern Italy and Sicily and Sardinia show an increase of brigandage, which is ascribable to the poverty of the people.

The cereal harvest is bad, the wine crop promises to be worse, and the people are threatened with famine during the coming Winter. The newspapers assert that the Government will reduce taxes in the distressed districts and that it contemplates further remedies.

ENGLISH AND BELGIANS FIGHT.

Fishing Within the Three-Mile Limit and Resisting the Coast Guard.

LOWESTOFT, England, Aug. 30.—The Belgian trawler Lelust, which was fishing in the Channel within the three-mile limit, was boarded by the English coast guard today.

The Belgians resisted with knives, axes, pump handles, and other weapons, but were finally overpowered by the guard and driven into the hold of their vessel. The fight was a severe one, and several were wounded on both sides.

LI HUNG CHANG CHANCELLOR.

His Successor to the Viceroyalty of Pechili Wang Wen Shao.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 30.—An imperial decree has been issued commanding Li Hung Chang to proceed to Pekin in the capacity of Imperial Chancellor.

Wang Wen Shao will succeed Li Hung Chang as Viceroy of Pechili.

MAHDISTS AGAINST BELGIANS.

Lieut. Cassart and Nineteen Men Killed in Battle in Adda District.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The Indépendance Belge has dispatches saying that there has been severe fighting in the Congo country between troops and Mahdist forces.

A desperate battle was fought in the Adda district, in which Lieut. Cassart and nineteen men were killed.

Origin of the Cephalophorans.

Clunny has given to its reliquary of Sainte Valérie, acquired last month, a place of honor. The work is a model of the Limousin's art in enamels. The saint, patron of Limoges, was the daughter of a proconsul, Leocadus, and engaged to be married to another proconsul, Julius Silianus, a relative of the Emperor Claudius Tiberius. Martial, the apostle, came to Limoges, and converted her to Christianity. In anger, Julius Silianus ordered her death. The executioner cut off her head, "but the martyr picked it up, and with steady step, carrying it in her hands, walked through the city to the place where Martial was praying. This is why the unknown author of the reliquary has represented Valérie on a throne, wearing a mantle and holding her head in her hands. In Catholic Iconography such representations are frequent. Every diocese of France celebrates one or two martyrs whose decapitated bodies walked, carrying their heads in their hands. There are Saint Denis at Paris, Saint Nicaise at Rouen, Saint Germain at Besançon, Saint Lucian at Beauvais, Saint Maurin at Agen. A clerical translator of the "Consolation of Philosophy," published in France in the seventeenth century, makes of Boetius, also, a cephalophoran. The Bollandists say that the legends of martyrs carrying their heads came of images, painted or carved, wherein artists tried to tell how the martyrs died. Aubé sneered at this explanation, but the calendars of the Middle Ages, made for people who did not know how to read, had those naïve images and others of the same sort painted in their margins, in the guise of lucid annotations.

A French View of Waller's Treatment.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Estafette protests against the action of the English and American newspapers in denouncing the sentence imposed upon ex-United States Consul Waller. "If a Frenchman had sold arms to the enemies of the United States," the paper says, "the Americans would not admit that Continental Cabinets had a right to interfere to protect him. Our conduct has been clearly marked out, and we need not pay any attention to idle complaints. Indeed, Waller ought to have been immediately shot for his glaring treachery."

Dundee Strike Coming to an End.

DUNDEE, Aug. 30.—As the result of the ultimatum issued yesterday by the masters, that unless the striking operatives returned to work to-day the factories would be closed and an indefinite lock-out declared, the strike of the jute workers here is subsiding. Four factories reopened their doors this morning, and their operatives went to work. Most of the other factories will resume operations next Monday.

Protection Needed in Gold Region.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—The Matin, in an article referring to the boundary dispute with Brazil in regard to French Guiana, expresses hope that Brazil will accept with France the offices of the King of Sweden as arbiter. In the meantime, the Matin says, it is urgent that a mixed commission shall be instituted in order to avert anarchy and pillage, which is already raging in the disputed territory.

Bismarck May Not Go to Gastein.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—A Vienna dispatch, which The Daily News will publish tomorrow, says that the report that Prince Bismarck intended going to Gastein arose from the fact that a hotel proprietor at that place received an order for rooms from Count Bismarck. The order is supposed to have come from either Count Herbert or Count William Bismarck.

Queen's Painter Sails for New-York.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Chevalier de Martino, marine painter to her Majesty Queen Victoria, sailed for New-York on the steamer Normannia to-day to witness the yacht races for the America's Cup, with the view of painting the scene for the purpose of presenting sketches thereof to the Emperor of Germany and other royalties.

Increase of Nihilism in Russia.

COLOGNE, Aug. 30.—The Cologne Gazette publishes a dispatch from its correspondent in St. Petersburg asserting that Nihilism is now more active throughout Russia than at any time since the death of the Czar Alexander II. Recently the police have quietly made a number of arrests, and more are expected.

Herbette Avoids Sedan Celebration.

BERLIN, Aug. 30.—M. Herbette, the French Ambassador to Germany, will leave Berlin to-morrow, and will not return to the capital until after the Sedan fêtes.

Duke of Cambridge's Usual Pension.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, announced that the Duke of Cambridge would not receive a special pension upon his retirement from the command of the army, but only the usual retiring allowance of a Field Marshal of £1,700.

An Alleged American Blackmailer.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—Geoffrey Athustein Perkins, said to be a New-York lawyer, who was arrested and arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court a few weeks ago on charges of blackmail, was fully committed for trial to-day. The principal charge against Perkins is that he falsely accused a coffee-house keeper named Window, and by working upon his fears of prosecution obtained from him a sum of money. Window declared his innocence of the charge in court, and said that his business had been ruined through Perkins's accusation.

Canada Gives Gold Watch to Rescuer.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Liverpool Marine Board, on behalf of Canada, has presented a gold watch to Capt. Crosby of the steamer Ivan for rescuing, Feb. 12, the crew of the brig Prussia, which was abandoned at sea.

German Steamer Ascania Ashore.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—The German steamer Ascania, from Hamburg for New-Orleans, has been ashore since Aug. 26, at Punta Holandesa, off Cape San Antonio. She lies in a dangerous position.

Faure Invited to Visit England.

PARIS, Aug. 30.—La Presse says that a formal invitation to President Faure to visit England has reached the Government through Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to England.

Swallowed a Shawl Pin and Died.

Madeline Schaff, two years old, of 118 Lynch Street, Brooklyn, died yesterday of injuries inflicted by a shawl pin which she swallowed Monday.

Belgian Education Bill Approved.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 30.—The Senate has approved the Education bill.

WANTS ROCKLAND COUNTY'S BOND

Nyack Bank First Rejected It—Then Procured a Mandamus to Obtain It.

NYACK, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Board of Supervisiors of Rockland County to-day had a mandamus served upon it, signed by Justice Gaynor of the Supreme Court, in a matter which promises to be a very interesting one, not only to the people of this county, but also to other counties which raise money for publis purposes by bonds.

The Supervisors a short time ago advertised for bids on a bond of $10,000, the money to be used for the improvement of roads throughout the county. When the bids were opened by County Treasurer Blauvelt that of the Nyack National Bank was found to be the highest, and that of the People's National Bank of Haverstraw second. The bond was awarded to the Nyack bank, and by that institution transferred to P. D. White & Co., a law firm in New-York.

When the firm examined the bond it said it had not been prepared in the form provided by the statute, and a special meeting of the Supervisors was called by telegraph. At that meeting the Nyack bank rejected the bond, claiming that it was illegally drawn. The Supervisors claimed that the bond was legal, and, after it was rejected by the Nyack bank, it was awarded to the People's Bank of Haverstraw.

The mandamus served upon the Supervisors this afternoon contains and order to show cause at a special term of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn Sept. 5, why they should not meet and reconsider their action, have the bond changed in accordance with the provisions of the statute, take it from the People's Bank of Haverstraw, and give it up to the Nyack National Bank.

The Supervisors says all the requirements of the law have been fulfilled in the bond; President Fowler and Cashier Vervalen of the Haverstraw bank say the same, and have accepted the bond.

L. G. GUTMAN NOT ANXIOUS TO DIE

He Says He Had No Reason for Trying to Kill Himself.

Leonard G. Gutman of 1,045 Madison Avenue, the young man who shot himself in Central Park Thursday night while riding with Bella Allen, was held in $500 bail in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for examination next Friday on a charge of attempting suicide.

Bella Allen testified that she and Gutman and another couple had dined together Thursday evening at the Casino in Central Park, and that Gutman drank heavily. After dining she entered a carriage with Gutman for a drive to Mount St. Vincent. They had been on their way only a few minutes when Gutman exclaimed: "I don't feel well." Immediately came the report and flash of a pistol. She then jumped from the carriage.

Gutman testified that he had no reason for shooting himself. His domestic and business affairs are all of an agreeable nature, he said. He had been drinking heavily, and had no memory of the events of Thursday night. He has long been an invalid, he said, and has been urgently cautioned by his physician against the use of liquor.

Dr. Henry Herzkowvits of 22 East Sixty-third Street testified that he had attended Gutman regularly; that Gutman is suffering from nervous prostration and an obstinate physical ailment, and that his condition is such that when he drinks liquor he is not responsible for his acts.

Counsel for Gutman urged that no crime had been committed, as there was no motive. Justice Kudlich did not take this view of the matter, but granted a continuance of the case.

THEIR POSITION IN THE POLITICAL FIELD

Question Comes Up Before the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws.

One hundred delegates from the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws met at their headquarters, Terrace Garden Assembly Rooms, Fifty-eighth Street near Third Avenue, last night. In the absence of the President and First Vice President, ex-Senator John G. Boyd, the Second Vice President, occupied the chair.

The Committee of Arrangements on the parade for Sept. 25 reported that it had decided upon the line of march, which will be from the headquarters of the societies at Terrace Garden north of Sulzer's Harlem River Park. The committee further reported that from the present outlook there would be 25,000 men in line, and from 200 to 300 decorated wagons and floats. A resolution was offered by Mr. Keese, which in substance was: "That the United Societies should hold aloof from politics and not indorse any political organization in the coming campaign."

Mr. Grell spoke in favor of the resolution. C. T. Klein said that most of the English papers and every German paper in the City of New-York and stated editorially within the last week that certain members of the United Societies for Liberal Sunday Laws were trying to use the organization for political purposes.

Otto Kempner spoke against the resolution. It was referred to the Executive Committee for amendment, if necessary, and will come up for adoption at the next meeting on Friday evening, Sept. 6.

Prof. Alfred T. Perry Critically Ill.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 30.—Prof. Alfred T. Perry, librarian at the Hartford Theological Seminary, is quite low at Dr. Johnson's sanitarium at Wethersfield. He was operated upon for appendicitis a month ago and was apparently recovering when a second operation became necessary. His condition is critical.

White Accused of Arson.

Joseph White, a truckman, of 468 Dean Street, Brooklyn, was arrested yesterday on complaint of William Murray, a painter, who alleges that White set fire to a lot of rubbish in the cellar of Murray's home, 1,521 Dean Street, at 2:30 A. M. yesterday with the intention of burning the house.

STATE CONVENTION DELEGATES.

Republican.

COLUMBIA COUNTY.—L. F. Payn, S. R. Rainey, R. B. Alderoft, Jr., W. H. Stickles, Jr., H. S. Williams, H. S. Mould.

NEW-YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Assembly.

ST. LAWRENCE COUNTY.—First District—Ira C. Miles, Republican.

YATES COUNTY.—Charles P. McLean, Prohibitionist.

FILIBUSTERS ARE ACTIVE

Cubans Under Figuerdo Expect to Sail from Cedar Keys.

RIFLES ARE FOUND ON GRASSY CAY

Twenty Men, Well Dressed and Intelligent, Are Arrested by the United States Marshal at Penns Grove.

KEY WEST, Fla., Aug. 30.—It has been learned here among the Cubans that a filibustering expedition will shortly sail for Cuba from Cedar Keys, or from the Suanee River, which is twelve miles from Cedar Keys.

A number of young Cubans who left here a few weeks ago are said to have gone to join this expedition, which is said to be under the direction of Col. Figuerdo of Tampa, a gallant soldier, who served in the Cuban revolution of 1868 to 1878.

It is believed that most of the men on this expedition came from Jacksonville and Fernandina.

NASSAU, N. P., Aug. 30.—Sixty-seven cases of rifles and ammunition, which it is believed were intended to be conveyed to Cuba for the insurgents, have been found on Grassy Cay, sixty miles southwest of this island, and brought to Nassau. It is thought that there may be other cases on the Cay, and a vessel has been dispatched there to make a search.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 30.—This afternoon United States Marshal Lannan of Delaware, with a posse of Wilmington policemen and two Pinkerton detectives, left this city on the tugboat Meteor and landed at Penn's Grove N. J., where they arrested twenty Cubans, who had been taken there from this city last night on the tug Taurus. The men had with them traveling bags and a supply of ammunition, pistols and machetes.

The weapons, excepting the pistols, were found on the deck of the tug, but the men had gone up into the town, where they were captured. Most of them were at the railroad station, and the officers, believing there would be resistance, drew their pistols and held the men up. There was no resistance, and the men and their baggage were brought to this city and taken to the United States building.

They are a fine-looking body of men, well dressed and with intelligent faces. They will not talk, but they are said to be from New-York and Philadelphia, and were going to Cuba to act as officers for the insurgents.

Acting United States Commissioner S. A. MacAllister informed the prisoners that they were charged with having set on foot, provided, and prepared for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on against the kingdom of Spain, in violation of Section 5,286 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and the proclamation of the President.

The men were informed that they would be given a hearing at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, and in default of $500 bail, would be delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal. No further action was taken, and the friends of the prisoners in this city are now endeavoring to obtain counsel to defend them at the hearing.

Yesterday several detectives came to this city with information that the men were to leave here and be taken to a steamer in the river. The party, however, got away, and all this morning there were telegrams being sent between here and Philadelphia on the subject. The revenue cutter Hamilton arrived here shortly after Mr. Lannon had brought in his prisoners. Capt. Blake of the cutter informed the Marshal that he was here to co-operate with the Delaware officers and was at their command. The penalty for the offense is not more than three years' imprisonment and not more than $3,000 fine, or both. The prisoners take their arrest coolly, and will not talk on the subject.

The names they give are Pedro Belancour, Edwarde Sauri, Guardo Landa, Manuel Loyola, Frederico Montalvo, José R. Gomez, Frank Carillo, Justo Cayeno, Pablo Esteben, Gerardo M. Romene, H. Navardo, Masten Marlen, Vecente Carillo, Pablo Menocal, Ysmael Cejas Ramone Pelaza, Branlio Pena, and Casone Torrento. The leader of the expedition is said to have escaped.

This is the first arrest of filibusters made since the trouble in Cuba, and it has been anticipated for some time, as it was believed that men had been leaving Philadelphia and the vicinity. The scheme for the party captured to-day is said to have been that a fruiterer was to meet them at Penn's Grove and take them on their way.

Why they went to New-Jersey and waited there for twenty-four hours is not known. The men, it is said, remained on the tug Taurus all day, but when they saw the tug Meteor steaming from the Delaware shore they became suspicious, and hastily unloaded their traps on the deck and left inland. It is expected that Willard Saulsbury and Herbert H. Ward will represent them. District Attorney Vandegrift will represent the Government.

MORE TROOPS HAVE LEFT CADIZ.

Reserves Not Called, but Salcedo Dwells on Necessity for Force.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—Several battalions of troops left Cadiz and Valencia yesterday to reinforce the Spanish Army in Cuba. The final contingent of troops will leave for Cuba to-day.

The report which has been in circulation that the Minister of Marine has called out the reserves is denied in official circles.

Gen. Salcedo, who recently returned from Cuba, repeated in an interview to-day the statement he made upon his arrival here that it was absolutely necessary that a large body of troops should be sent to reinforce the army in Cuba.

SPAIN'S LIST OF VICTORIES.

Insurgents Under Castillo and Rodriguez Defeated at Clueco.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—A dispatch from Puerto Principe says that Col. Ybanez's column, which started Aug. 11 for Guiamaro conveying provisions, met at Clueco a band of about 500 rebels, under Adan Castillo and Rodriguez. The rebels occupied very favorable positions, but after a sharp fight they were dislodged and routed. The rebel loss was twelve killed, twenty-three wounded and two prisoners.

Lieutenant Cabanellas, who, with fifty cavalry, was guarding the Puerto Principe railroad, was attacked by 300 rebels Aug. 23, near Alta Gracia. The rebels were repulsed and their loss is believed to be heavy. The Government loss was two killed.

Great Deficit in Spain's Budget.

MADRID, Aug. 30.—The final accounts of the last budget show a deficit of 25,000,000 pesetas.

United States News Good Enough.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—The Evening Times, a member of The United Press and New-York Associated Press, was the only paper in this city yesterday afternoon to print a full account of the big pacing race at Fleetwood Park. Commenting on it to-day The Times says:

"While the Chicago Associated Press was interviewing Presidents Diaz and Cleveland yesterday about its alleged daily news service to the City of Mexico, The United Press and New-York Associated Press were giving their clients the news. This was shown in the exclusive publication in The Times of the defeat of John R. Gentry and Joe Patchen by Robert J., the most important telegraphic news item of the day. The latter associations by having The Times as their client were enabled to send out the exclusive announcement that the Hon. Wilson S. Bissell had been offered the United States Supreme Court Judgeship."

Reunion of Catholic Knights.

The united branches of the Catholic Knights of America of New-York City held their second annual reunion at Sulser's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Second Avenue, yesterday afternoon and evening. During the afternoon there were games for the children, and ball playing. Later there were competitive games and a shooting match. In the evening there was dancing. More than 1,000 couples took part in the grand march.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Camden, Aug. 30.—Francis J. McAdam's retail shoe store on South Front Street was destroyed by fire this morning, entailing a loss of $5,000, which was partly covered by insurance.

Tacoma, Washington, Aug. 30.—Fire at Sumner last night destroyed eight buildings and three stores. The loss is $20,000.

Monon, Ind., Aug. 30.—Fire here early this morning destroyed property valued at $20,000.

KNIGHTS COMPLAIN OF BOSTON

Some Western Masons Said They Seemed to be Treated as Prey.

The visiting Knights Templars from Illinois, who have been attending the conclave at Boston, arrived in this city last evening, on the City of Lowell, and went to their headquarters at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. There were about 300 in the party.

Speaking of their reception at Boston, a prominent Knight said that, so far as the Boston Knights were concerned, they could not have been treated more hospitably.

"The citizens at large," said he, "even the street railroads and the barbers of the city, acted like hogs, and seemed to think us Westerners good game."

The complaining Knight said that as soon as a number of their party applied for seats on the stands along the route the price jumped 50 cents each, and $2.50 was paid in many cases for a single seat in Boylston and Tremont Streets.

"Even the restaurants," said the Western man, "added 33 1-3 per cent to their regular price for a meal whenever a Knight in uniform appeared."

Mr. Cleaveland of the Everts' Commandery of Rock Island and several other Knights said that, notwithstanding that the Grand Trunk Railroad officials had assured them that they could get their tickets exchanged in Boston to travel by other railroads, they found it impossible to do so. As many of the Knights take advantage of this trip to visit friends and relatives in Maine and other parts of the Northeast, they claim that they are put to much extra expense and annoyance.

About 225 of the party will embark on the steamer Mary Powell for West Point and Newburg this afternoon, returning to-night. Taking a special train of eight Pullman cars at Jersey City, the Knights will start for their homes in the West early to-morrow morning over the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

Among the party arriving last night was H. D. Mack of Sterling, Ill., who is division freight and passenger agent of the St. Louis Division of the Burlington Railroad.

WORK FOR SOUND MONEY

What the Reform Club Has Done in Fighting Free Silver.

The Executive Committee of the Reform Club has just made a report of its recent work for sound currency.

It has issued 1,532,000 papers on sound currency, including articles by Horace White, L. Carroll Root, John De Witt Warner, W. L. Trenholm, Henry Farquhar, and others.

"There is probably ten times as much good work of permanent value now being done throughout the country in discussion of sound currency questions as there was three months ago," says the committee.

The club expended about $2,000 in circulating the speeches made by Secretary Carlisle in Kentucky and Secretary Hoke Smith in Georgia, in order to meet the demand for them. Altogether the club has issued 6,107,000 copies of various kinds of documents.

"The outlook is very encouraging," the committee says. "There can, we believe, be no question that the cause of free silver is steadily waning. The question now before the friends of sound money may therefore be summarily stated thus: Shall advantage be taken of the present situation to continue educational work in favor of sound money so aggressively as to complete it as promptly as possible; or, elated by our first successes, shall we relax effort and leave our finances to be disturbed for years to come by the writhings of the snake which, having scotched, we have failed to kill?"

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS

She Passes Fire Island 12 Hours Behind the Record.

American Liner St. Louis arrived off Fire Island at 11:15 o'clock last night, twelve hours behind the record. Her actual sailing time was 6 days 7 hours 14 minutes.

The St. Louis was in fine racing condition, having only recently come out of the dry dock, where she was put in goood order preparatory to her speed trial in the English Channel when she ran for four hours at the average speed of 22.3 knots an hour.

The St. Louis has 1,310 passengers. She will reach her pier at the foot, of Fulton Street, early this morning.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Octavius Coke.

Octavius Coke, Secretary of State of North Carolina, died at Raleigh yesterday, after a five weeks' illness, of typhoid fever. He was born at Williamsburg, Va., in 1841, and served in the Confederate service. At the close of the war he entered upon the practice of law and was elected to the State Senate in 1875. In 1880 he was made Chairman of the State Democratic Committee and was thereafter prominent in State politics. He was appointed Secretary of State in April, 1891, by Gov. Fowle, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of William P. Saunders. The following year he was unanimously nominated by his party and re-elected to the office. He leaves a widow and six children. The remains will lie in state at the Capitol until Sunday afternoon, when the funeral will take place.

Brother Aloysius Manning.

Brother Aloysius Manning, O. S. F., of St. Francis College, Brooklyn, died Friday, Aug. 30, after an illness of over a year. The brother was well and favorably known in the city as an educator, especially in St. Patrick's Parish, where he spent over twenty years teaching.

Many of the priests of the diocese were his pupils, and by all of them he will be lovingly remembered as well as by all others whom he instructed.

He was fifty-four years old, and thirty-five of these years were passed in the religious state. He will be buried in Holy Cross Cemetery, where many of the Franciscan brothers have already been interred.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—A. J. Dwinelle died at his home, 1,749 Madison Avenue, yesterday morning, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Dwinelle entered the employ of the advertising firm of S. M. Pettingill & Co. in 1883 as a bookkeeper. He soon rose to be cashier and held that office after the style of the firm became J. H. Bates, then the Bates & Morse Agency, and finally the Lyman D. Morse Agency.

—Louis Willich, publisher of Die Lanterne, of St. Louis, and one of the best German poets and journalists in this country, died at his residence at St. Louis yesterday morning, aged fifty-four years. Mr. Willich was also editor of Die Krieger-Zeitung, the organ of the American Kriegerbund. His death was caused by a carbuncle.

—Judge C. Thomas of Deadwood, S. D., who was elevated to the bench of the First District of South Dakota by President Cleveland in 1887, died at Chicago Thursday of Bright's disease.

—C. B. France, President of the State National Bank of St. Josephs, Mo., died suddenly yesterday morning of heart disease. Mr. France was thirty-five years of age and very wealthy.

—Dr. Edward Scott died yesterday of consumption at San Diego, Cal., He was twenty-eight years of age and had been assistant physician in a New-York hospital.

Praise for a Good News Service.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 30.—The following is an editorial in the Volksblatt of this date:

"We deem it a duty to publicly express our appreciation of the splendid telegraphic service of The United Press in reporting the preparations for and the proceedings of the Republican State Convention at Harrisburg. This excellent news organization kept us constantly informed of even the slightest details of the contest, and in the early dawn of Wednesday it reported the nogotiations for harmony with a precision not excelled by even the various special correspondents who were present. We are well satisfied with the service of The United Press."

Roswell G. Horr to Lecture.

Roswell G. Horr, who has returned in good health from his debate with "Coin" Harvey will lecture at the closing of the Chautauqua meeting at Point of Woods Monday.

Miss Helen Gould in Colorado.

LEADVILLE, Col., Aug. 30.—Miss Helen Gould is touring the State in company with the Misses Warner, daughters of Vice President Warner of the Missouri Pacific Road.

Latest Arrivals.

SS St. Louis, Randle, from Southampton Aug. 24, with mdse. and passengers to the International Navigation Company, was sighted south of Fire Island at 11:15 P. M.

SS Augusta Victoria, (Ger.,) Kaempf, from Hamburg Aug. 22, via Southampton and Cherbourg, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line, was sighted south of Fire Island at 11:15 P. M.

SS Colorado, (Br.,) Abbott, from Hull Aug. 14, via London, with mdse. to Sanderson & Son, was reported south of Fire Island at 11:15 P. M.

SS Columbia, Henderson, from Colon, with mdse. and passengers to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, passed in at Sandy Hook at 12:05 A. M.

CANDIDATE BRADLEY HOOTED DOWN

Drunken Rowdies Prevented a Debate Between Kentucky's Rival Candidates for Governor at Eminence.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 30.—The sixth joint debate between the Republican and Democratic candidates for Governor of Kentucky, Col. William O. Bradley and P. Wat Hardin, which was to have taken place at the Henry County Fair Grounds, near Eminence, this afternoon, broke up in a row after a citizen had been killed by lightning. Although rain fell during the entire morning, 4,000 people assembled to hear the debate, among them being about 500 Populists. These latter were addressed by Prof. Rook this morning in front of the Court House.

Before the speaking was to begin at the fair grounds J. W. Leap of Eminence, who had gone out to hear the candidates, was struck by lightning, and died instantly. This caused great excitement, and superstitious people shook their heads, and said the meeting would come to no good end.

County Attorney Cureton introduced Col. Bradley, who was to make the first speech. When Bradley advanced to the front of the platform a large number of drunken men, who had gathered close around the speaker's stand, began to hoot and jeer in such a manner as to drown Col. Bradley's voice, which is very hoarse from much speaking.

W. P. Thorne, Democratic candidate for the Legislature from Henry County, stepped forward and tried to quell the disturbance, saying it had been arranged that the Colonel should make the opening speech. His pleadings had no effect, for when Col. Bradley essayed to speak again, he was hooted down quicker than before. Mr. Thorne again asked the rowdies to be quiet, and for the third time Col. Bradley tried to speak, but his first sentence was never heard.

State Auditor Norman then tried to quiet the unruly gathering, but he had no better success than did Mr. Thorne. Finally, giving up all hope of being heard, the Republican candidate turned to the gentlemen who occupied the stand, and said, bitterly:

Gentlemen, my only wish is that I had my voice for a few minutes, that I might tell this crowd the utter contempt I have for people who will treat me this way.

He then left the platform, and the crowd called for Gen. Hardin. That gentleman came forward, and in tones which denoted that he was fully as angry as Col. Bradley, told them that under no consideration would he make a speech after the way they had treated his opponent, and he said he hoped he would never be called upon to witness such a disgraceful scene again. The crowd then dispersed.

A COMBINATION AGAINST FOOTE

The Machine Said to Favor Judge Nash of Avon.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 30.—At the Republican Assembly Judicial Conventions to-morrow, delegates will be chosen to the Judicial Nominating Convention. The candidates who have announced themselves are Nathaniel Foote of Rochester, Judge Nash of Avon, and John M. Dunwell of Lyons. In addition there are reports that Charles A. Hawley of Seneca Falls and Judge Robinson of Steuben may enter the race. In Monroe County there is no opposition to Mr. Foote, as far as can be learned, and the unanimous sentiment seems to be in favor of instructing the twelve delegates from this county to vote for Mr. Foote as one of the candidates.

It is said that a combination has been made to prevent either nomination from going to Monroe County. Edward P. Coyne, the Geneseo lawyer and politician, is said to have engineered the thing in favor of Dunwell and Nash as the nominees. Mr. Coyne had an object in this besides friendship for Judge Nash, since, if the Avon Judge is promoted there will be an opening for a bright young lawyer to fill the place of County Judge of Livingston County, and Mr. Coyne's friends say he is the man for the position. There is talk in interested circles that the combination he has made already insures the nomination of the candidates from Livingston and Wayne Counties.

There are reports that the Monroe County delegates only intend to give a complimentary vote to Mr. Foote, and that the machine secretly sanctions the Nash-Dunwell combination. Speaking of this, an active Republican lawyer said to a reporter: "It will be an outrage on the party if the Monroe County delegates lend themselves to any scheme that will deprive Monroe County of one of the nominations."

Payn Controls a Convention.

HUDSON, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Columbia County Republican Convention in this city to-day was a Platt affair, being harmoniously handled by ex-Marshal Louis F. Payn. The following were chosen delegates to the State Convention: L. F. Payn, Chatham; H. S. Williams, Clermont; W. H. Stickles, Jr., Philmont; H. S. Maul, R. B. Aldcroft, and S. R. Rainey of Hudson.

**Yates

LIGHT AIRS, SMOOTH SEAS

The Kind of Weather That Suits the Valkyrie.

HOW SHE COMPARES WITH VIGILANT

New-York Times's Glasgow Correspondent Gives a Few Facts as to Cup Challenger's Abilities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 21.—The arrival of the Valkyrie at New-York was signalized by such a hearty reception as ought to make Britishers blush for their own want of manners. The crowd of yachts which welcomed the Valkyrie at the Narrows has no equivalent here, and it must be confessed that Americans, besides educating in yacht building, are engaged in the more important task of teaching the Old World good manners and bringing back some of its unfortunately exploded reputation for chivalry. And, as far as evidence goes, no one will feel more proud or gratified than Lord Dunraven himself, who is unquestionably the forerunner of the future rulers of the world who will decide that brains, and not bayonets will form the basis on which the superiority of nations will be acknowledged.

In giving the reception the Americans have given to the Valkyrie Americans practically accept this verdict, and humanity will some time or other bless them for it. The young German Emperor, from the boy's point of view, has been telling his soldiers that it was the will of his grandfather that brought the German Army victory. This grandfather, more wise and more modest, attributed German victories to the will of God. The result of the races for the America's Cup has done more to crush British bumptiousness than half a dozen bloody battles could have done. And if it should so happen that troubles arise between the Old World and the New, may Providence so guide the settlement that instead of mutual slaughter the difficulty be settled, not as in the old time, by champion armored knights, but by champion cutters instead.

In light winds and smooth water the Valkyrie is certainly eighteen or twenty minutes faster around a fifty-mile course than the Vigilant. In a strong wind and a reaching breeze, she may be ten or twelve minutes faster than the Vigilant over fifty miles. In a strong wind and heavy head sea I cannot venture to say she will be any faster than your Defender.

Critics who have been looking at the hull of the Valkyrie at Brooklyn have discovered that the cutter has the biggest hull that could be built for speed out of the load-water line. It is cabled that measurement will correct the size of the hull, but if the load-water line is correct no measurement can interfere with the size of the hull; otherwise where the measurement comes in as a check is in computing the area of the canvas. American defenders have always taken advantage of the American easy tax on canvas; in the Valkyrie Mr. Watson has also taken advantage of the American easy tax on canvas.

Of course, no one attends to the bogus measurements given out either of the Valkyrie's or the Defender's canvas, but to judge from the photographs of the cutters, the Valkyrie carries considerably more cloth. It did not transpire if the Valkyrie's latest ballast trim was completed in Glasgow before she left, but it seemed likely that the additional ballast put on board before her last and most successful race in the Clyde would be cast into form, suitable to bolt to the keel, where, of course, less would do more good than if carried inside the hull. But the docking of Valkyrie at New-York ought to disclose any blunder made in the immense mistake in altering the Ailsa's ballast trim on her return from the Mediterranean will no doubt influence Mr. Watson to be exceedingly cautious in any intended improvement in trim. The Valkyrie's trim seemed about perfect in her last race in the Clyde, and possibly no change will be made.

To get the new steel mast stepped and the canvas bent will, of course, be the first duty to attend to in order to have a trial to discover whether her wooden or steel mast will suit the cutter best. It is suspected in the Clyde that the steel mast may "buckle" or throw too much spring in a breeze, and shake the cutter to the detriment of her speed. On the other hand, the steel mast is supposed to be a good deal lighter than the wooden one, with the many also buckle with the risk of breaking, and Mr. Watson is quite alive to the frightful strain which a mast encounters forging through a head sea at racing speed. I happened to be aboard a forty-tonner racing in the Clyde in a strong breeze. In the smooth water the mast showed no sign of giving, but opening a headland, the roll of an old sea launched the cutton once or twice into the stem head, and then launched the mast, boom, and canvas all over the side. Of course the bigger the tonnage the more likely the accident may happen.

The precautions to prevent the Valkyrie's mast going over the side while racing against the Defender will be marvelous to see. Preventors or double rigging will be used all round. Double preventors will be used in case the bobstay carries away, and double preventors everywhere. As will be noticed when the cutter is towed out to the Scotland Lightship to start in the races with the Defender, her rigging will remind one of the overhead spider's web of telegraph wires in Wall Street. But racing for the America's cup is exciting, not for the glory of carrying away a much-coveted silver cup, but to settle the complex question whether Old World heads or New World heads carry the highest intelligence.

Now that the yachting season here is drawing to a close, we are arriving at conclusions as to the comparative speeds of the old racing yachts and new racing yachts which have been affording the summer's sport. It is settled that for an all-round boat up to date, Britannia is quite a wonderful cutter, and by winning eight Queen's Cups in three seasons has put Mr. Watson at the head of all our designers. But without the aid of Capt. Jack Carter, the disciplined crew of the Britannia and occasional hints from such a thoroughbred amateur as Mr. William Jameson of Iverna fame, Mr. Watson would not have attained his position nor Britannia her reputation. While the big Satanita, ten feet longer on the load-water line than the Britannia, was built as the English Channel champion, she could not equal her.

After getting well weltted by the Britannia, Valkyrie II., and Vigilant, the cutter has retired into private life, and lay ashore at Southampton all Summer. Ailsa filled up the gap, and in the Mediterranean threatened to frighten the Prince of Wales off the course. Coming home, she was improved, and nearly improved off the course altogether. She has shown some wonderful spurts of speed since, but Capt. Jay, in command of her, is simply a child in the hands of Jack Carter of Britannia. Ailsa has proved beyond any doubt the mistake of building a yacht that will drive a minute or a couple of minutes of time. When the time is so small, a puff of wind usually brings the last boat inside her time, and she wins.

Vigilant lost £75 in one race and a Queen's Cup in another in the Clyde from having to give some small allowance to Britannia. When the allowance is made ten or twenty minutes, there is some meaning in it, which is that the larger yacht in her own weather, either light or heavy, can do a burst of racing her rival cannot look at.

In the forty-rating class, where there is no time allowance, there has been little opportunity for sneaking away prizes by a fluke at the last moment. One result is that the best cutter carries off the biggest lot of prizes, leaving us in the certainty of knowing which is the best cutter.

In the forty-ton class, Fife's new Isolde has proved herself to be the best of the class, and the Clyde is charmed with the result. Mr. Peter Donaldson is a Glasgow man and a big iron merchant, and, unlike other Glasgow merchants, believes in his countrymen. Instead of bringing down a Prince of Wales crew from England, he got a Clyde crew, and the Clyde crew turned out to be too many for the English crews of the other forty-raters, Caress and Carina, both Watson-designed cutters.

But the younger Fife, like his father, has got an eye for a sweet broadside and bilge, which is possibly better than Watson's mathematics. At least in the forty-ton class and some other classes, Fife has usually the heels of Watson, which only proves that one man, one class, is the correct thing, although they cannot see in this country that one man, one vote, is the correct thing.

In our twenty and ten rater class, your Herreshoff is the correct representative, with his Niagara and his Dakotah, as well as his twenty-rater Isolde, if she was only half sailed. The Captain of Isolde has discovered that the trouble with Isolde lay in her not having a proper suit of canvas, and a new suit of canvas has been put aboard, but I have known three suits of canvas put on board a yacht during the season, and still the yacht was not a success. Whether the sailmaker or the sailing was to blame I don't know, but yachts, like ladies, are difficult to understand, and so are racing Captains.

Lord Dunraven's Audrey is really the only twenty that can keep the Niagara in sight, and Lord Dunraven has proved himself to be the smartest apprentice in the way of yacht designing Mr. G. L. Watson will ever have. No doubt the apprentice fee, or premium, as we call it, in connection with the three Valkyries is the biggest that ever has been or ever will be paid, but, all the same, Audrey has won a reputation that may, in due time, capture the America's Cup, if Valkyrie does not do it.

American Yacht Club Regatta.

RYE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—The Fall Regatta of the American Yacht Club was sailed to-day over the course from off Milton Point to and around a buoy off Parsonage Point, thence to and around the white spar buoy off Red Springs Point, Hempstead Harbor, thence to and around southwesterly stakeboat off Larchmont, thence to and across the finish line off Milton Point; distance of course, ten and three-quarters mile.

The day was an ideal one for yachting, with a lively topsail wind blowing from the northeast. The start was made at 12:35, the schooner Amorita being the first to cross the starting line, being closely followed by the fleet.

Toward 2:30 P. M., when the boats were reaching for the Hempstead Harbor Buoy, the wind ceased, and made the race a drifting one. Later, the wind freshened from the southwest and the boats again began coming across the line in quick succession. There were about twenty starters when the judges' boat took its position off Milton Point.

The schooner Amorita had a sallover in her class, and the Minerva in the fifty-foot sloop race; Dragon won in the thirty-six-foot race, and the Gavilan went over the course in the thirty-foot sloop class alone. In the thirty-foot cabin cat race, the Mary was easily first. The Kittie won the twenty-five-foot cabin cat race; the Jone was first across the line in the twenty-foot cabin cat class, and the Question placed a prize to her credit in the half raters. The twenty-one-footers class race was won by the Houri. This race was finely sailed by the twenty-one footers, only a few minutes elapsing between the five yachts while crossing the winning line.

The Punch won the twenty-five foot open cat class.

The feature of to-day's races was the exceptionally fine sailing by the Dragoon, Infanta, and the Acushla in the thirty-six-foot sloops.

YACHTS REPORTED.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Passed East—Steam yachts Sylvia, Commodore E. M. Brown; Vision, F. K. Benedict; Katrina, Henry F. Noyes; Linta, Walter Luttgen; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Embia, John H. Hanan; Orienta, E. R. Ladew; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Charlietta, W. B. Higgins; Theresa, Gustavus Sidenberg; Neaira, Charles A. Gould; Nirvana, W. R. Sands, and Helvetia, Columbus O'D. Iselin; schooner yachts Agnes, J. Norton Winslow, and Vif, R. Floyd Clark; sloop yacht Chispa, F. L. St. John.

Passed West—Steam yachts Unquowa, John H. Hall; Columbia, J. H. Ladew; Nourmahal, John J. Astor; Costette, F. L. Osgood; Almy, Frederic Gallatin, and Nomad, T. J. Byrne; sloop yacht Anaconda, A. J. Prime.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Amorita, W. Gould Brokaw, and Varuna, F. K. and G. L. Sturgis.

Schooner yacht Elsemarie, J. B. King, was hauled out at Hawkins's yard to clean and paint.

SHELTER ISLAND, Aug. 30.—Arrived—Steam yacht Kanapaha.

Sailed—Sloop yacht Awa.

At Anchor—Cutter Wenona, Mr. Weston; sloop Iola; schooner Telfar, Mr. Parry; steam yacht Magnolia, Mr. Belknap; cutter Nimpoy, J. Lidgerwood.

Arrived—Sloop yachts Isolon and Tigress.

At Anchor—Steam yacht Rival, Mr. Christie; steam yacht Magnet, T. A. Howell; sloop yacht Vigor, Charles Webb; steam yacht Vanish, Mr. Hutchinson; steam yacht Rialto, S. P. Hedges; cutter Nonona, C. P. Brigham.

Sailed—Yacht Marion.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 30.—In Port—Steamer Mariotta, New-York, Portland for Newport.

Sailed—Steamers Anita, New-York, cruising; Nashawena, Boston, for Falmouth; sloop Millicitti, New-York, for Hyannis; yawl Clio, Newport, for Wood's Holl.

At Hardley Harbor—Steamers Gyda and Wagusit, Boston; schooner Merlin and sloop Volunteer, Boston, all from Newport.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Aug. 30.—Arrived—Steamers Fedalma, F. L. Osgood; Judy, George Watrous. Schooners Phantom, H. L. Parmelee; Ariel, George H. B. Hill; Foam, Mr. Rogers; Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, Sloops Wataugua, (yawl,) Dr. W. H. Lamberton.

In Port—Steamers Gretchen, Kalolah. Schooners Her Royal Highness, Water Witch. Sloops Valkyr, Nepenthe, Wasp, Helen, Saracen, Oriva, Majel.

Sailed—Steamers Unquowa, John H. Hall; Diane, William Crozier. Schooner Wayward, D. S. Ellsworth. Sloop Paulina, G. Wells Root.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 30.—Yachts Sailed Today—Steamers Dungeness, Lucy Carnegie; Ballymena, John Nicholas Brown; Zara, F. Grand d'Hauteville, and Huntress; schooners Sea Fox, Alanson Tucker, and Comanche, William Astor Chanler, and sloop Mineola, August Belmont.

Yachts Arrived—Steamers Anita, J. C. Cassett; Viking, Hal Hulins; Majorie, A. S. Van Wickle, and Comanche, M. H. Hanan.

Other yachts are at anchor to-night are: Steamers White Ladye, Ogden Goelet; Sultana, John R. Procter; Nereid, Joel B. Wolfe; Spendthrift, R. H. Harriman; Thyra, James Stillman; Wampanoag, Hugh L. Willoughby; Sakonnet, Frederic Sheldon; schooner Monreve, A. F. Borg, and sloops Iderim, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr.; Mystery, Wareham Whitney; Zigeuner, Max Agassiz, and Uvira, F. P. Sands.

WOMEN EQUAL TO THE EMERGENCIES

They Act as Sanitary and Health Officers and Street Car Conductors.

PEORIA, Ill., Aug. 30.—The Women's Sanitary Association has decided thoroughly to cleanse the city. A Chairman has been appointed for each ward and three Inspectors for each precinct. They have been provided with copies of the city sanitary laws and will start out to-day.

The Inspectors will report to the Ward Chairman, she to the General Chairman, and thence cases will be taken before the Health Officer, Dr. Emma J. Lucas. The Women's Sanitary Association is composed of members of the Peoria Women's Club, which embraces some of the leading women of the city.

BAY CITY, Mich., Aug. 30.—The wives and women friends of the Masons performed their work as street-car conductors yesterday for the purpose of raising money for the Masonic Temple fund. No accidents or unpleasant occurrences were reported.

The conductors of the open cars are compelled to walk the platforms along the side. A few of the women did not experience the least trouble, while others did not gather fares until the cars stopped or reduced their speed. Transfer tickets were seldom asked for. The new conductors gathered more cash fares than were ever known to have been taken upon a street railway here.

MRS. M. BOOTH PERRY'S LOSS

Her Money and Some Valuable Papers Disappear in Bryant Park.

Mrs. M. Booth Perry of Boston, who is now at the Murray Hill Hotel, reported to Sergt. Lansdale of the Grand Central Police Station last night that she had been robbed of her purse, containing ten five-dollar bills, some small change, and some valuable papers.

Mrs. Perry further stated that she went to the Grand Central Station to meet a woman friend from Boston, who arrived at 7:30 o'clock last night. Her friend said that she was obliged to take the 9:30 train in another direction. Desiring to have a talk with this friend, Mrs. Perry took her to Bryant Park, where they conversed until about 9 o'clock. Mrs. Perry says, she took a bunch of keys from her pocket, and put her purse in the same pocket.

Some boys were playing near by when she and her friend started to go back to the Grand Central Station. She then missed her purse from her pocket.

Mrs. Perry told the Sergeant that she had no hopes of recovering the money, but would be satisfied if she could recover a card of introduction it contained, and her brother's photograph.

Increase of Copyrights.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The statement of receipts of copyright fees by Librarian Spofford, submitted yesterday to the Treasury Department in response to the request of the officials investigating his accounts, is understood to contain the following figures relating to the year 1894, which show something as to the extent of his labors as register of copyrights: The aggregate number of copyrights entered was 62,762. The total amount of fees received was $49,402, which sum, Mr. Spofford says, was paid into the Treasury. This was an increase over the receipts of 1893 of $2,673. This statement shows that in over 18,500 instances there was failure to completely comply with the copyright laws.

The Beethoven Maennerchor Outing.

Four hundred members of the Beethoven Maennerchor Society will start from this city at 11 o'clock to-day, by way of the West Shore Railroad, for a three-days' outing, which will be spent at the Laurel House in the Catskill Mountains. The arrangements for this outing, which exceeds any previous efforts, was made by Messrs. Meyer, Marshall, and Klein.

NEW-YORKS HIT THE BALL

Won the Game with Cincinnati Without Difficulty.

MEEKIN PITCHES IN GOOD FORM

Davis Makes a Three-base Hit When the Bases Were Filled—Home Team's Better All Around Baseball.

Result of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 11; Cincinnati, 4.
Louisville, 6; Brooklyn, 5.
Cleveland, 8; Boston, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Chicago, 6.
Baltimore, 8; Pittsburg, 1.
(First Game.)
Baltimore, 10; Pittsburg, 0.
(Second Game.)
St. Louis, 6; Washington, 3.
(First Game.)
St. Louis, 5; Washington, 4.
(Second Game.)

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1—Baltimore	67	36	.650
2—Cleveland	70	41	.631
3—Philadelphia	59	45	.567
4—Boston	58	45	.563
5—Brooklyn	58	46	.558
6—Pittsburg	59	48	.551
7—Chicago	57	50	.533
8—New-York	55	50	.524
9—Cincinnati	54	49	.524
10—Washington	31	66	.319
11—St. Louis	34	73	.318
12—Louisville	25	78	.243

The New-Yorks gained another easy victory yesterday at the Polo Grounds, defeating the Cincinnatis by a score of 11 to 4. Two thousand spectators were present.

The game was opened with the Cincinnatis at the bat, and, although no scoring was done in the first inning, the visitors broke the ice in the second. After Ewing retired on a foul, Miller made a hit and stole second. Smith then made a single to left and Miller tried to score, but was thrown out at the plate by Davis, while Smith took second, and scored on Latham's two-bagger into left field.

The New-Yorks, however, more than squared the account before the close of the inning, as they placed two runs to their credit. Murphy was given his base on balls, Bannon followed with a single, and they each advanced a base on Davis's sacrifice, and both scored on a single by Stafford.

The fifth inning about settled the game, as the New-Yorks scored 5 runs, much to the discomfiture of the visitors. It all came about through Davis making a three-bagger when the bases were full and sending in three runs at one clip. Van Haltren had hit safely, Murphy went to first on balls, and Bannon's bunt had proved a success prior to Davis's timely hit. Stafford then made a single, and Davis scored. Stafford was forced at second by Wilson, but the latter stole second, went to third on Vaughn's wild throw, and scored on a single hit by Fuller.

The Cincinnatis made something of a rally in the sixth inning, but it only resulted in their scoring 2 runs. McPhee hit a fly out to left which Davis failed to hold, and McPhee went to second on the error, and scored on Ewing's home-run hit to centre field.

The New-Yorks were on the alert, however, and scored an equal number of runs before the close of the inning. Davis led off with a three-bagger to right. This scored him, as Meekin, the visitors, put two bases on balls, a first base error and, a force let in 2 runs.

A two-bagger, a wild pitch, and a single gave the visitors a run in the seventh inning, and in the last half the New-Yorks placed 2 more runs to their credit. The score:

CINCINNATI.	R	1B	PO	A	E	NEW-YORK.	R	1B	PO	A	E
Burke, lf	0	1	1	0	0	Fuller ss.	0	2	1	4	0
Hoy, cf	0	0	2	0	0	Tiernan, rf.	0	0	4	0	0
McPhee, 2b.	1	0	2	2	0	Wilm'n, cf.	1	0	3	0	0
Ewing, 1b.	2	2	9	2	0	Murphy, 3b.	3	2	0	1	1
Miller, rf.	0	1	3	0	0	Bannon, 1b.	2	2	7	1	0
Smith, ss.	1	1	2	6	0	Davis, lf.	2	2	4	1	1
Latham, 3b.	0	2	2	0	1	Stafford, 2b.	1	3	3	1	0
Vaughn, c.	1	1	10	1	0	Wilson c.	1	2	3	1	0
Dwyer p.	0	1	2	3	0	Meekin, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	4	10	24	13	2	Total	11	13*	26	9	3

*Latham declared out.

Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	—4
New-York	0	0	2	0	5	0	2	2	0	—11

Earned runs—Cincinnati, 3; New-York, 5. First base by errors—Cincinnati, 1. Left on bases—Cincinnati, 7; New-York, 4. First base on balls—Cincinnati, 3; New-York, 5. Struck out—Cincinnati, 3; New-York, 4. Home run—Ewing. Three-base hit—Davis. Two-base hits—Vaughn, Murphy, Davis. Sacrifice hit—Davis. Stolen bases—Miller, Van Haltren, Murphy, Wilson. Double plays—Ewing and Hoy; Dwyer, Smith and Ewing; Wilson and Stafford. Wild Pitch—Meekin. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

LOST IN THE LAST INNING.

Brooklyns Lose a Game to the Louisville Ball Team.

After winning twelve games in succession, the Brooklyns slipped up on the unlucky thirteenth just at a stage of the contest when victory seemed most certain.

They played the Louisville tailenders yesterday at Eastern Park, and the baseball patrons of the City of Churches felt so confident that their crack representatives would beat them with such ridiculous ease that scarcely over 1,500 persons were present to see the game.

The Brooklyns had the game well in hand at the conclusion of the eighth inning, as they held the lead by 5 to 3, and they, as well as their many admirers, thought it was all over but the shouting. The big surprise, however, came in the ninth inning, when the visitors snatched the game from the fire, much to the grief of President Byrne and the chagrin of his players.

O'Brien opened the inning with a clean two-base hit. Holmes followed with a grounder to Shindle, and the latter threw it wide of his mark. Lachance had all he could do to stop the ball, and Holmes reached first in safety, while O'Brien went to third. Then Clarke hit an easy ball to Gumbert, who, instead of throwing O'Brien out at the home plate, made a wild throw to first, and O'Brien scored, while Holmes went to third and Clarke reached second. It was now a case of one run to tie and two to win, and Hassamaer proved equal to the task, and made a safe hit, which sent both men across the plate.

The Brooklyns did nothing in their half of the inning. The score:

LOUISVILLE.	R	1B	PO	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	1B	PO	A	E
O'Brien, 2b.	1	2	5	6	0	Griffin, cf.	1	2	2	0	0
Holmes, rf.	1	0	2	1	1	Shindle, 3b	0	0	2	3	1
Clarke, lf.	3	2	2	0	1	Corc'n, ss.	1	1	0	5	0
Has'm'r, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0	Hoch, 2b.	1	1	0	0	0
Collins, 3b.	1	0	0	1	1	Dwyer, c.	0	1	2	0	0
Shugart, ss	0	0	1	0	2	Lach. 1b.	0	0	14	0	0
Spies, c.	0	0	7	1	2	And'n, lf.	0	0	1	0	1
Gett'r, c.f.	0	0	2	0	0	Dalley, c.	0	1	6	0	0
C'n'g'm, p.	0	0	0	2	1	G'mb't, p.	0	2	0	3	1
Total	6	9	27	11	8	Total	5	8	27	11	4

Louisville	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	—6
Brooklyn	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	0	—5

Earned runs—Louisville, 1; Brooklyn, 1. First base by errors—Louisville, 3; Brooklyn, 3. Left on bases—Louisville, 9; Brooklyn, 12. First base on balls—Off Cunningham, 6; off Gumbert, 2. Struck out—By Cunningham, 6; by Gumbert, 3. Home run—Gumbert. Two-base hit—O'Brien. Sacrifice hit—Collins. Stolen bases—Clarke, Griffin, Shoch, Anderson. Hit by pitched ball—By Gumbert, 1. Empire—Mr. Hank O'Day. Attendance—1,500.

Other League Games.

AT BOSTON.

Boston	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	—4
Cleveland	2	2	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	—8

Hits—Boston, 9; Cleveland, 12. Errors—Boston, 3; Cleveland, 2. Batteries—Stivetts and Ganzel; Knell, Young, and Zimmer. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	2	2	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	—8
Chicago	5	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—6

Hits—Philadelphia, 12; Chicago, 9. Errors—Philadelphia, 0; Chicago, 2. Batteries—Lucid and Clements; Parker and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT BALTIMORE.

Baltimore	0	0	8	2	1	1	0	1	—8	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Hits—Baltimore, 11; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—Esper and Robinson; Hawley, Hart, Merritt, and Mack. Umpires—Messrs. Burnham and Murray.

SECOND GAME.

Baltimore	4	0	0	0	1	0	4	1	—10	
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Hits—Baltimore, 13; Pittsburg, 4. Errors—Baltimore, 1; Pittsburg, 4. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Mann and Merritt. Umpires—Messrs. Burnham and Murray.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	—5
St. Louis	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	1	—6

Hits—Washington, 10; St. Louis, 9. Errors—Washington, 8; St. Louis, 8. Batteries—Buckingham, Gilroy, and McGuire; Kissinger and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

SECOND GAME.

Washington	3	0	0	0	1	0	—4			
St. Louis	0	1	1	0	3	0	—5			

Game called on account of darkness end of sixth.

Hits—Washington, 5; St. Louis, 4. Errors—Washington, 4; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Mercer and Haddock; Hawley and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Washington, 6; St. Louis, 1. Batteries—Corbett and McGuire, McDougal and Peitz. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

TO RACE TO-DAY.

Good Fields and a Fair Class of Horses to Run at Sheepshead Bay.

An excellent card is offered for the races at the Coney Island Jockey Club's track at Sheepshead Bay this afternoon. While none of the highest class of horses are engaged, those nominated are good enough to make lively sport a certainty.

The entries for the several events and the weights the horses will carry are as follows:

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds, non-winners of $600; a sweepstakes of $15 each with $500 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. Five furlongs.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
The Winner	118	Formal	118
Captive	118	Tom Cromwell	118
Fascination III.	115	Ramiro	118
Refugee	115	Annot Lyle	115
Fred Train	106	Nantucket	106
San Marco	106	Whippany	106
Sunrise II.	103	Royal Gun	103
Scozgan	103	Carib	103

SECOND RACE.—For three-year-olds, non-winners of $1,000; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to the third. One mile.

Monaco	118	Owiet	113
Basso	115	Andrews	112
Doggett	115	Primrose	112
Sun Up	115	Langdon	79
Lady Diamond	113	Emma	107

THIRD RACE.—The Belles Stakes; for fillies two years old, of $75 each for starters, or $30 forfeit; guaranteed cash value $2,000; to the winner, $1,500; to the second $3,50, to the third, $150. Futurity course.

Floretta IV.	115	Marquise	107
Axiom	115	Gismonda	107
One I Love	107	Intermission	107
Bessie Browning	107	Argentina	107
La Vienta	107	Madge D.	100

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; handicap; a sweepstakes of $15 each or $5 if declared, with $700 added, of which $100 to second and $50 to the third. One mile and three-sixteenths.

Patrician	119	Sabilla	100
W. B.	117	Sir Dixon, Jr.	95
Ajax	105	Primrose	95
Orinda	102		

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; a sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $100 to the second and $50 to third. Six and a half furlongs.

Buckrene	116	Buckwa	111
Gutta Percha	115	Manchester	111
Fusilier	112	Irish Reel	100
Capt.	112	Silk Gown	100
Canterbury	111	Romping Girl	100

SIXTH RACE.—The Turf Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; of $50 each for starters, or $30 forfeit; guaranteed cash value, $1,500; to winner $1,200, to the second $200, and to the third $100. One mile and a quarter on turf.

Rey El Santa Anita	128	Long Beach	100
Sir Excess	123	Redskin	100
Saragossa	117	Bathampton	98
*Daily America	114	Maurice	97
Sir Francis	112	Dungarvan	95
Counter Tenor	108	*Montalvo	95
Rubicon	107	*Certainty	93
Song and Dance	105	Lightfoot	87

*Doubtful starters.

AZOTE TROTS IN 2:05 1-2.

Could Not Lower the Fleetwood Record—A Fast First Quarter.

Though the visit of the Grand Circuit cracks to Fleetwood has resulted in new records for the old track, at both the harness gaits, there were no sensations for the closing card yesterday. The weather was partly to blame for this as the great drop in the temperature was against the horses, and the breeze that came from the southeast further burdened the flights of the harness racers. Even the prospect of a fast mile by Azote that would give the trotting record a close call was not sufficient to maintain the interest shown on the two preceding days. The attendance fell off considerably, the unfavorable conditions for Azote's trial having doubtless a considerable effect on the patronage.

Two of the regular events were finished and a heat in the third was trotted before the champion gelding made his effort for greater honors. The task set for him was to beat the 2:03¾, which Alix scored last September as a new mark for trotters. As the queen herself had been taken to Toledo for an exhibition, her driver Andy McDowell, was with her, and another skilled hand had to be employed to guide Azote. The choice fell on M. E. McHenry of Freeport, Ill., best known as the trainer of John R. Gentry. He had never been behind the big yellow horse, but no doubt did as well with him as was possible. E. F. Geers lent his assistance by driving the pacemaker, the presence of these two famous whips lending additional zest to the occasion.

The trial was postponed as long as possible in the hope that the air would be calm, but it was blowing quite hard when Azote made his effort. He got along well enough to the quarter in 0:30¼, and at the half, in 1:02½, had still a slight chance of success. The steep up-grade in the third quarter was covered in the fast time of 31 seconds, but this was too severe a strain for even so speedy a trotter as Azote. He began to falter at the head of the home stretch, and could not do better than 32 seconds in the last quarter.

The mile in 2:05¼ repeats his performance in the free-for-all trot on Wednesday, but the gelding did not finish in the same impressive style as he had then. In his record breaking heat of forty-eight hours previous, Azote was at the half in 1:01½, and the three-quarters in 1:33. From there he had simply romped home with a 2:10 gait, while yesterday he was all out from the last turn.

Owing to the divided heats in the third race, the programme was not cleared up yesterday, but the meeting has nevertheless been quite the most successful one ever held in this city, the absence of the poolbox proving a benefit rather than a drawback.

The 2:20 pace was called promptly on time. The favorite, Bright Regent, was fortunate enough to secure the pole, with Bohetta next. Four attempts were necessary before a start could be got. Van Cott at once went to the front with Bright Regent a half length back, and Fanny S. coming on very fast. Just after the quarter was passed Van Cott went off his feet and the chestnut mare came to the front on the back stretch.

Geers began to make his drive from the half, and coming by the tower turn to the three-quarter pole evened things up. The two turned into the stretch with not half a head between them. Her pace was too hot, however, and a couple of hundred yards from the wire the mare's head fell off her feet. The favorite jogged in in 2:11¼. The others were strung out at intervals of about three lengths.

The second heat was about a repetition of the first, except that Bright Regent would not resign the pole to Fanny S. The mare showed about half a length ahead from the first turn to the stretch, when Bright Regent, without much apparent effort, came away, coming under the wire a winner by a head in 2:12¾. Abeto seemed secure in third place, but fifty yards from the wire made a bad break, stopping back to last. Geers succeeded in making it three straight, though Fanny S. only resigned after a gallant effort.

From a spectator's point of view the heat was quite a lively affair. All the way round to the stretch Fanny S. showed her head in front of the favorite. In second place Abeto and Clara C. were going as if hitched double. As the winner has a mark of 2:08½, made some time ago, even a third trial in 2:11¼ was only good fair work for her.

The second event, for 2:11 trotters, brought out eight starters, among whom Nightingale was a strong favorite at 6 to 5.

Geers was again in luck and drew the pole with Geneva next. At the second score a capital start was secured. Geneva challenged for the lead at once, but no sooner was his nose showing in front when he left his feet, and was quickly replaced by Nightingale. Atlas then came out and in the back stretch lapped the favorite, showing a half a head to the good at the half mile. A splendid fight ensued. A blanket would have covered the two until well into the stretch. The clip was too hot for the stallions and Nightingale gradually drew away, coming under the wire, with half a length to spare, in 2:13¼.

In the second heat Geneva set the pace for the favorite, with the others well bunched. In the three-quarter pole it was as pretty a race as any of the meeting. Nightingale lost the pole coming up the hill, but the game old mare answered when called on and came down the stretch at a cracking pace, nipping Geneva at the wire in the closest finish of the week. Altao was a good second. Col. Kuser was set back for swerving.

The clip was faster all the way in the third heat. Geneva was lapped on Nightingale to the quarter in 0:32, and had the advantage at the half, in 1:03½. From there the stallion lost ground, while the Buffalo mare opened a gap of three lengths to the wire. The race was over and Nightingale had a new record of 2:09½.

For the 2:27 trot Skilliful was made an evenmoney favorite, but was behind the flag in the first heat. Belle Truxton went out and captured the pole from Memorial shortly after passing the first quarter. Captain White made a gallant effort on the up grade, but was unable to do anything with the black mare, who came under the wire with several lengths to spare, in 2:16½. Tom Settle, the driver of Skilliful, explains the bad showing of his mare by exhibiting the heavy shoe with its toe weight and leather pad that the mare had cast in making the second turn. The loss of this had completely unbalanced her, and she was a furlong back when Belle Truxton got home.

In the second heat Belle Truxton went out in front, maintaing a slight lead to the second turn. Going along the back stretch, Lake Erie forged to the front, followed by Captain White. In these positions they came around the last turn into the stretch, when Captain White outfooted the other gelding in 2:15. The struggle for the place between L

EX-CONGRESSMAN BERGEN INSANE

He Represented the First New-Jersey District for 1889 to 1893.

CAPE MAY, Aug. 30.—A commission recently appointed by the court to make inquiry into the mental condition of ex-Congressman C. A. Bergen to-day returned its finding, which is to the effect that he is of unsound mind and incapable of managing his estate, which is very valuable. The proceedings were taken preliminary to the appointment of a guardian over his property.

Ex-Congressman Bergen was at one time a very prominent man in the politics of this State, and his friends, of whom there are many, at one time predicted that there was a great future before him. He was a very shrewd statesman, and distinctly belonged to the better class of men who enter political life.

Bergen has been a Republican all his life. He was born at Bridge Point, Somerset County, Aug. 2, 1841. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1863, and for some time afterward taught school. Later he took up the study of law in the office of his uncle, Peter J. Voorhees, at Camden, and was admitted to the bar in 1866. He later formed a partnership with a relative under the firm name of Bergen & Bergen, and was very prosperous. He was elected to Congress from the First Congressional District, and served two terms, extending from 1889 to 1893.

New Barbette Carriages.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The Army Ordnance Department has completed, at the Watertown, N. Y., arsenal, four barbette carriages for the four-inch rifles, and four for the eight-inch rifles; also, two gun-lift carriages. The barbette carriages are of the disappearing type, and will be sent to sea coast fortifications as soon as the places prepared for them are designated. The delivery of the ten-inch carriages for fortifications is expected to begin about the last of this calendar year. This will be the first issue of the eight and ten inch carriages to fortifications. The first two carriages of this type completed were issued to the service for trial, one being sent to Fort Monroe and one to the West Point Military Academy.

Wichita Doubly Protected by Police.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 30.—Wichita had two sets of policemen on some of the streets last night. One set is Prohibition and the other anti-Prohibition. The old policemen who were dismissed demanded their back pay, and the Police Commissioners, not having money to pay them, the police said they would not quit work until a settlement was made with them.

Heretofore the police were paid from the saloon revenue, and that failing, on account of the enforcement of the prohibitory law, there are no funds. The Police Commissioners were in session all day yesterday discussing the question of the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

Daily, except Sundays, 5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 12:40, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M. SUNDAYS, 6:50, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10, A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:10, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M. Round trip, 40 cents.

Leave Brooklyn Bridge,
Terminus 5th Av. Elevated, Brooklyn,
Hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M. Round trip, 35 cents.

Leave Foot Whitehall St.,
Via Bay Ridge,
Daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M., and half hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. SUNDAYS, hourly from 8:10 A. M. to 12:10 P. M.; 12:40, 1:10, 1:30, 2:10, 2:30, 3:10, 3:30, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:30, 6:10, 6:30, 7:10, 8:10, 9:10, P. M. Round trip, 45 cents.

CONEY ISLAND.

Culver Route, Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. daily, except Sundays, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M. SUNDAYS, 9:10 A. M. and half hourly from 10:10 A. M., to 1:10 P. M., and every twenty minutes until 9:10 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., daily, except Sundays, 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 3:50, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:30, 9:10, 9:40, P. M. SUNDAYS, 7:00, 8:20, 9:20, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40, A. M.; 12:10, 12:50, 1:10, 1:40, 2:00, 2:20, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 5:00, 6:00, 6:20, 6:45, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 8:50, 9:15, 10:10 P. M. Round trip, 50 cents.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION.
LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD,
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko
and
Switchback,
MONDAY, Sept. 2d,
Labor Day.

Special train, with improved Lunch Car attached, will leave foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses Sts., New-York City, at 8:30 A. M., Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn, at 8:00 A. M.
EXCURSION $2.25 TICKETS.

Tickets for Switchback can only be purchased on special train for 50 cents extra.

Tickets on sale at 235 Broadway and foot of Cortlandt or Desbrosses St., New-York City, Penna. Annex, foot of Fulton St., Brooklyn.

For full particulars and accommodations for parties apply at 235 Broadway, New-York City.

ERIE LINES,
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN.

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.

Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.

Returning leave Glens at 5 P. M. and 6:10 P. M.

CRESCENT LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Return eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

LABOR DAY.

Tickets will be sold at rates named and special trains will be run Monday Sept. 2, on the above schedule, except that special train will leave Greenwood Lake Glens returning at 6:00 P. M.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!

GLEN ISLAND

A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all free. Genuine Glen Island Clam Bake. Dinners a la carte. "Klein Deutschland." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE
Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. So. 4th St., Brooklyn, 9.05, 10.05, 11.05 A. M.; 12.30, 1.30, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10.30, 11.30 A. M.; 12.45, 2.15, 3.15, 4.15 P. M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A. M. for Pier 18, and Pier 18, N. R., 11.45 A. M. and 12.45 P. M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 6 and 7 P. M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays. EXCURSION 40 CENTS.

LABOR DAY OUTING!
Central Railroad of New-Jersey's
EXCURSION TO
Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko,
In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the popular
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.; returning arriving in city about 9 P. M.

Fare for round trip, $2.25; Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,)
by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY,"
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

INTERNATIONAL YACHT RACES.
The magnificent Twin-Screw Steel Steamer
RICHARD PECK,
the "flyer of Long Island Sound," will accompany the yachts by the races for the America's Cup. Tickets, $3.00 each. Staterooms and tickets for sale at office of the New-Haven Steamboat Company, Pier 35 East River. Particulars as to dates and time of leaving will appear later.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

The Secret of Success.

Nixon Waterman in St. Nicholas for September.

One day, in huckleberry time, little Johnny Flalls
And half a dozen other boys were starting with their pails
To gather berries; Johnny's pa, in talking with him, said
That he could tell him how to pick so he'd come out ahead.

"First find your bush," said Johnny's pa, "and then stick to it till
You've picked it clean. Let those go chasing all about who will
In search of better bushes; but it's picking tells, my son—
To look at fifty bushes doesn't count like picking one."

And Johnny did as he was told; and, sure enough, he found,
By sticking to his bush while all the others chased around
In search of better picking, 'twas as his father said;
For, while all the others looked, he worked, and so came out ahead.

And Johnny recollected this when he became a man;
And first of all he laid him out a well-determined plan;
So, while the brilliant triflers failed with all their brains and push,
Wise, steady-going Johnny won by "sticking to his bush."

He Knew.

From The Youth's Companion.

The extreme simplicity of the new soldiers in old times in England, when the peasants did not know their right foot from their left, and consequently had to have a wisp of hay tied around one foot and of straw around the other, so that they might answer to the commands, "Hay foot, straw foot," seems to be pretty nearly equaled by that of the modern Continental recruit.

A French paper says that a new recruit was under instruction from the Sergeant as to the points of compass.

"If you have the north in front of you, the the east at your right, and the west at your left, what have you at your back?" asked the Sergeant.

"My knapsack," promptly answered the soldier.

Plausible Explanation.

From The Chicago Record.

In Western Kansas:

"I like this farm, in the main, but I'm suspicious of this outcropping of limestone."

"It's not natural, my dear Sir; it's macadam—we're standing at what was once the intersection of Main Street and Kansas Avenue in Boomville!"

No Obligations Outstanding.

From The Washington Star.

"Did Senator Sorghum get his office honestly?"

"Honestly!" exclaimed the political worker. "I should say so. He paid fur everything he got; doesn't owe fur a single vote."

During the Heated Term.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

"I wish I had a place in your heart," said the Summer young man.

"Yes?" said the Summer girl.

"Yes, indeed. It is so delightfully cold."

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

47th STREET, 16 EAST.—Choice rooms, en suite, or single; superior table; parlor dining room. References.

82d ST., 41 WEST.—Handsome rooms; private baths if desired; parlor dining room; excellent table; terms moderate.

Furnished Rooms.

14 EAST 34TH ST.—Furnished or unfurnished, second story, back; 2 rooms; bath; moderate rent; can be seen any time after 2 P. M. References.

206 WEST 44th ST.—Handsomely furnished rooms to rent, without board, in private family. References.

TO RENT—Handsomely furnished rooms, with board, if desired, in small family. 62 West 46th St.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81ST ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of rooms and bath from Oct. 1; also one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By young woman as competent cook in private family; two years' excellent city references; city or county. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—As first-class Scotch Protestant cook; to go out by the day, week, or month; best city reference. 227 East 29th St.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook and laundress; good references. Address 34 West 18th St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By an experienced English governess; highly recommended; private family; French, music, drawing; can take entire care of family. Mrs. Price, Stone House, Bayside, L. I.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID—By a young colored woman, who has had twelve years' experience, as maid to ladies; would travel; has no encumbrances; thoroughly understands the care of ladies. Address Mrs. S. L. Freeman, Oceanport, N. J.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By a French couple; wife, first-class cook; both competent; also good valet; private family; city or country; city references. D. L., care of Mrs. Dumont, 289 West 83d St.

BUTLER.—English; thorough indoor servant; tall, single, active, willing; seven years' unexceptionable New-York references; country at the year round preferred. Henry Colpus, 258 South 5th St., Philadelphia.

BUTLER.—By thoroughly competent man; several years' experience, both here and in England; best of personal references from prominent families. P., 129 East 24th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands care horses, harness, carriages; eleven years' first-class city reference; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. J. C., 152 East 55th St.

COACHMAN.—By first-class man, English, married; city or country; disengaged on account of selling horses; sober and reliable; first-class references. Address G. H. W., Altamont, Albany County, N. Y.

COACHMAN.—Disengaged account family going abroad; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; temperate; obliging. Faithful, 151 West 54th St.

COACHMAN.—Colored; thoroughly experienced; highest recommendations; temperate, obliging, respectful, trustworthy; very moderate expectations. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man; four years in last place; highly recommended. C. R., Box 315 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By young Englishman; married; good city references; city or country. J. P., 1,162 3d Av.

Second Men.

SECOND MAN.—Just arrived; can furnish first-class references; age, 22; height, 5 feet 7½ inches; wages moderate to obtain situation. J. Oneill, 29 Cannon St.

Waiters.

WAITER.—Young colored man, first-class waiter; in first-class private family; first-class experience. Address, J. W. H., 2,053 2d Av.

Miscellaneous.

FIREMAN.—Position as fireman; night or day; thoroughly understands his business; has a license; wages moderate. T. J. L., Box 209 Times.

PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, DECORATOR.—Practical trustworthy worker; good and cheap private work for landlords; best references. EDLER, 777 2d Av.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A Protestant chambermaid, to assist with the waiting when required. Apply with references on Saturday morning between 10 and 12 o'clock, at 21 West 21st St.

SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.

City—Young Ladies and Children.

Academy Mount St. Ursula,
BEDFORD PARK, N. Y.,
on the Harlem Railroad, near St. John's College, Fordham, opposite Bronx Park.—This new Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, in charge of the Ursulines, is equipped with all modern improvements. The surroundings are healthy and attractive. The scholastic year begins on the first Wednesday in September. For terms address the Mother Superior.

NEW-YORK, New-York.

Miss Peebles and Miss Thompson's
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
30, 32, and 34 East 57th Street.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE.
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

The Misses Grinnell's
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
16th Year. 22 E. 54th Street.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

St. Mary's School.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Collegiate, Preparatory, and Primary Classes. Pupils prepared for college. Reopens Oct. 1.
Address SISTER SUPERIOR,
6 and 8 East 46th St.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls.
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

Mrs. Leopold Weil's School for Girls
and Kindergarten and classes for little boys, 109 and 111 West 77th St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs., formerly at 711 Madison Av., will re-open Tuesday, Sept. 24.

The Jacotot School.
A Boarding and Day School for Girls, 11 W. 86th St., N. Y., adj. to Central Park. Mlle. Froment and Mrs. Charles Leslie Morgan, Principals. Prospectus on application.

Mrs. Helburn's Classes
for children from 6 to 12. Primary and intermediate grades. Fourth year begins October 7th. Circulars on application. Personal interviews after September 21st, 35 West 90th St.

Miss Jaudon's School, 348 Madison Av.,
reopens Oct. 2. Clases for Little Girls. Preparation for all Colleges. A few Boarding Pupils received.

Miss Warren's Day School for Girls,
108 W. 81st St. Primary, Intermediate, Academic. Class for boys in the primary department.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home.
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

City—Young Men and Boys.

Packard's
BUSINESS COLLEGE
and
SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY
will reopen on Tuesday, September 3.
Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101-103-105 East 23d St., New-York.

Berkeley School,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.
Autumn half sixteenth year begins Monday, Sept. 30. The Head Master will be at the school building to meet parents after Sept. 14. For information address
J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

Dwight School.
(Academic Dept. of N. Y. Preparatory School.)
Sixteenth year begins Sept. 25. Graduates in all principal colleges; certificate admits to many WITHOUT FURTHER EXAMINATION; laboratories; gymnasium. For announcement, address Principal ARTHUR WILLIAMS, (Yale,) 1,479, 1,485 Broadway.

Association Business Institute,
A DAY SCHOOL
for young men conducted by The Committee of Management of the Twenty-third Street Branch Young Men's Christian Association. All commercial branches taught; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director, 52 East 23d St., New-York.

Barnard School,
117 & 119 WEST 125TH.
10th year begins Sept. 26.
Thorough preparation for college, professional schools, and business. Individual attention. Send for catalogue.

Irving School. Dr. L. D. Ray.
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

Harvard School, 578 5th Av.,
Corner 47th St., reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department. W. FIELDLAND, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

J. H. Morse's School for Boys.
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

Yale School, 51 W. 51st.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

Dr. E. D. Lyon's Classical School.
576 5th Av., will reopen Sept. 30; thorough preparation for all colleges and scientific schools; or business; limited number; primary department.

LANGUAGES.
THE BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES,
Madison Square, (25th St. and Broadway.)
Students begin any time; open all Summer.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Primary Department.
Will reopen Sept. 30. 315 Madison Av.

Preparatory Class for Boys.
22 East 54th Street. Reopens October 2.
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

City—Both Sexes.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59th ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

School for the New Education
founded by Prof. Felix Adler. The method of the school is the creative method of Learning by Doing. Limited number of pay pupils taken in the main school, 109 West 54th St., or in the branch school, 689 Madison Av., (near 61st St.) Full-graded course, (children from 3 to 14 years,) including kindergarten. Manual culture, art and science. College preparatory classes for boys and girls. Normal Training Department for Kindergartners. M. P. E. GROSZMANN, Ph. D., Supt., 109 West 54th St.

Grand Conservatory of Music
of the University of the State of New-York.
22D YEAR. All branches of vocal and instrumental music taught as a science and as an art—from the FIRST BEGINNING to the HIGHEST artistic perfection. Weekly concerts and lectures. Teachers' certificates, diplomas, and the regular university degrees granted.
Dr. E. EBERHARD, President,
170 West 23d St.

Friends' Seminary for Boys and Girls.
34th year. 226 East 16th St., cor. Rutherford Place, New-York City. Kindergarten, primary, and academic departments. Preparation for colleges and technical schools. Twelve teachers. Opens Sept. 17. E. A. HALLEN, Principal.

1883. MOELLER INSTITUTE. 1895.
NO. 336 W. 20TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 10. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

Both Sexes.

Columbia Institute.
Corner West 72d St. and West End Av., New-York. The "Upper School" prepares for college or business, the "Lower School," in an adjoining house, is for children. Handsome buildings, playground, military drill, gymnasium, hot luncheon. Sanitary arrangements unexceptionable. A limited number of boarding pupils received. Catalogues. Reopens Sept. 25. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

Country—Young Ladies and Children.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year.
Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

Temple Grove Seminary,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $325.
CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

The Ossining School for Girls,
SING-SING-ON-THE-HUDSON.
Miss C. C. Fuller, Prin. 28th year begins Sept. 18.

$175 Yearly, Board and Tuition.
Seminary, (girls,) $175; military academy, (boys.) Address EPISCOPAL SCHOOLS, Haddonfield, N. J.

St. Joseph Academy, Flushing, L. I.
An ideal boarding school for young ladies. For terms and prospectus apply at the academy.

Country—Young Men and Boys.

Eastman Business College,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and
The New-York Business College
PREPARATORY AND SHORTHAND SCHOOLS, afford thorough preparation for business. Day and evening sessions. Best advantages at moderate cost. Call for catalogue or address.
CLEMENT C. GAINES, President,
Mt. Morris Bank Building, 81 East 125th St.

Media Academy for Boys, Media, Penn. 21st year. Classical, Scientific, English, and Commercial Courses. Careful preparation for leading Colleges. Excellent table and all home comforts. Location unsurpassed. Send for circular.
CHAS. W. STUART, Prin.
The Principal may be seen at the Astor House, Sept. 4 and 5.

Cayuga Lake Military Academy,
AURORA, N. Y.
A Classical and Military Academy of high grade near Cornell University. Two Scholarships, $400 each. Reopens Sept. 18. Address
A. K. McALPINE, A. M., Principal.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls,
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Norwalk Military Institute.
Illustrated circular sent on request.
F. S. ROBERTS, Prin., Norwalk, Conn.

Bard Hall, Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.
School for young boys. For circulars address Mrs. C. J. WRIGHT.

New-York Military Academy.
S. C. JONES, C. E., Supt., Cornwall, N. Y.

Country—Both Sexes.

Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

Pennington (N. J.) Seminary.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 teachers; 12 courses; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

Law Schools.

University Law School. Sixty-first year begins Oct. 1, 1895. Confers LL. B. Also (for graduate courses) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor. Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Professor I. F. RUSSELL,
120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office of Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, No. 69 Whitehall St., New-York, August 26, 1895.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received until 2 o'clock P. M. MONDAY, Sept. 2, 1895, for furnishing dyed cotton duck, tin, brass, iron, copper and brass rivets and burrs; iron, brass, and copper wire; tacks, leather, thread, rope, duck, paints, oils, chemicals, paper, cleaning and polishing materials, files, lumber, &c., during fiscal year ending June 30, 1896. Lists of supplies needed, with full instructions, &c., can be had on application to Col. A. R. BUFFINGTON, Comdg.

GOVERNORS ISLAND, N. Y., August 30, 1895.—Sealed proposals in triplicate will be received here until 10 A. M., September 14, 1895, for constructing about 1,100 square yards' asphalt pavement on this island. Information furnished on application. United States reserves right to reject or accept any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked "Proposals for Pavement," and addressed to POST QUARTERMASTER, Governors Island, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.
Swept by Ocean Breezes.
MANHATTAN HOTEL.
Open Until October 1st.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

PROSPECT HOUSE
AND COTTAGES, BAY SHORE, LONG ISLAND.
OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 25TH.
Most beautiful location on south side of Long Island, overlooking Great South Bay, opposite Fire Island Inlet and the famous fishing grounds; select family hotel; receives 450 guests. Music by the IMPERIAL RUSSIAN COURT ORCHESTRA. Send for descriptive pamphlet; terms reasonable. F. M. ROGERS, Proprietor.

LONG BEACH
On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.
Address or telegraph
THOMAS H. BRUSH.

ADIRONDACKS.

SPEND LABOR DAY
IN THE ADIRONDACKS.
The N. Y. C. runs a limited vestibule via A. & St. L., which takes you direct to
Lake Kushaqua in the Adirondacks.
BEAUTIFUL RESTING PLACE.
$2.50 A DAY; $12 TO $15 A WEEK.

ADIRONDACK
MOUNTAIN VIEW HOUSE.
This house is located in the best of the Adirondacks amid some of the grandest scenery. Elevation, 2,049 feet. Good fishing and hunting. Stages and mail daily. Telegraph office in house. Railroad station, four miles.
GARDINIER & GEORGE, Props.,
Post Office address Cascadeville, N. Y.

ADIRONDACKS.
TAYLOR HOUSE AND COTTAGES,
ON SCHROON LAKE.
This popular resort will remain open till Oct. 1. September is the best month for bass fishing, deer hunting, and bird shooting. For full particulars send for "Mountain, Lake, and Brook." Address C. F. TAYLOR & SON,
Taylor's-on-Schroon,
Warren Co., N. Y.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOLTON-ON-LAKE GEORGE.
LAKEVIEW HOUSE.
R. J. BROWN, Proprietor.
PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME, Windham, N. Y.

Autumn Resorts.

Virginia Hot Springs
A DELIGHTFUL
FALL RESORT.
HOTEL OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
2,500 FEET ELEVATION IN THE GREAT WARM SPRINGS VALLEY.
On the CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, about midway between Washington and Cincinnati. The greatest bathing establishment and most wonderful waters in America for the cure of rheumatism, gout, and nervous troubles. The Fall climate of the great Virginia mountains is nowhere equaled. Hotels and cottages under the management of Fred Sterry. Address Hot Springs, Bath County, Virginia, or apply at C. & O. Offices, 379 and 1,323 Broadway, and offices Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE WISCASSET, MT. POCONO, PENN. An ideal steam-heated Autumn home; elevation, 1,700 feet; open through September and October. I. D. IVISON, Manager.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.
HENRY P. MORRISON, Engineer, P. O. Box No. 582.
Stapleton, S. I., August 8th, 1895.
PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the Village Hall, Stapleton, S. I., until
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3D, 1895,
at four o'clock P. M., for regulating, grading, and constructing a macadam pavement and repairing the present pavement on certain hereinbelow-named county roads in accordance with specifications, plans, and profiles on file in this office.

(15) OLD STONE ROAD in the Towns of Northfield and Westfield, from the end of the present improved roadbed at the road to Richmond to its intersection with the Fresh Kills Road, (except that space to be occupied by bridge and trestlework over the Fresh Kills Creek and marsh.)

Estimated Quantities—14,900 square yards of macadam pavement, 8,800 cubic yards of excavation, 200 lineal feet of 15-inch culvert pipe, 500 lineal feet of 24-inch culvert pipe, 25 cubic yards of dry rubble masonry, 15 cubic yards of cement rubble masonry, 500 lineal feet of 4-inch tile drain.

Note.—On this contract the contractor will be required to supply 600 cubic yards of filling from borrowpits.

(16) HENDERSON AVENUE, FOURTH STREET, AND RICHMOND AVENUE, from Broadway to Richmond Terrace, in the Village of New-Brighton, Town of Castleton.

Estimated Quantities—13,700 square yards of macadam pavement, 1,600 square yards of macadam repairs, 8,000 cubic yards of excavation, 420 square yards of specification block pavement, 2,800 lineal feet of curb reset, 1,080 square yards of cobble gutters relaid, 1,100 square feet of new bridge stone furnished and laid, 900 square feet of old bridge stone relaid, a price per lineal foot for furnishing and laying 12-inch, 15-inch, 20-inch, and 24-inch culvert pipe, complete, respectively; a price per lineal foot for furnishing and laying 4-inch tile drain, complete; a price per cubic yard for cement rubble masonry.

Note.—The price bid for relaying cobble guttering shall include the cost of furnishing additional cobble stones in such places as they may be wanting to complete the gutter to a width of three feet.

Plans and specifications more exactly setting forth the nature and amount of the work to be done, and the conditions under which the contract for the same will be let, are now on file in the office of the Engineer of County Roads, Stapleton, Staten Island.

The right to reject any or all bids for the above work is reserved by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, as may be deemed for the best interests of the county.

Specifications and prints to be had only on personal application at this office.

By order of the Board of Supervisors,
FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.
au17-1aw3wS P. O. address, Stapleton, S. I.

OFFICE OF THE ENGINEER OF COUNTY ROADS, RICHMOND COUNTY, N. Y.
HENRY P. MORRISON, Engineer, P. O. Box No. 582.
STAPLETON, S. I., Aug. 8, 1895.
PROPOSALS.

SEALED BIDS OR ESTIMATES will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, N. Y., at the Village Hall, Stapleton, Staten Island, until
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1895,
at four o'clock P. M. for furnishing all the materials, and performing all the work necessary for the construction, complete, of a STEEL HIGHWAY SWING BRIDGE and substructure.

Also for furnishing all the materials and performing all the work necessary for the construction of a wooden trestle and two bulkhead cribs, complete, over the FRESH KILLS CREEK and SALT MEADOW, on a line joining the centre line of the Old Stone Road on the northerly bank of the Fresh Kills Creek in the town of Northfield with the Fresh Kills Road in the Town of Westfield at its intersection with Sea View Avenue, as indicated on maps, and by plans and specifications which more particularly set forth the exact nature and extent of the same, now on file in this office.

SEPARATE AND INDEPENDENT BIDS, sealed in different envelopes, will be required for the two classes of work; first, a bid for the steel swing bridge and substructure, complete; second, a bid for the wooden trestle and bulkhead cribs, complete.

Bidders must satisfy themselves by a personal examination of the plans on file, and no attention will be paid to requests by mail for specifications and blue prints.

The right is to reject any and all bids for the above work is reserved by the said Board of Supervisors of Richmond County, as may be deemed for the best interests of the county.

By order of the Board of Supervisors,
FRANKLIN C. VITT, Clerk.
au17-1aw3wS P. O. address, Stapleton, S. I.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

NORMANDIE BY THE SEA,
Normandie, (near Seabright,) N. J.
Will remain open until Sept. 16.
GRAND VIEW OF YACHT RACES.
Special rates for September.
Under management of FERDENAND P. EARLE.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN
EASTON, PENN.
Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

THE KITTATINNY, DELAWARE WATER GAP, PA.
At this delightful Autumn resort, will remain open until November. Rooms en suite, with bath, steam heat, elevator, orchestra, &c. Booklet and terms sent on application.
W. A. BRODHEAD & SONS.
TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

VERMONT.

GREEN MOUNTAINS,
THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES,
Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

MAINE.

PASSACONAWAY INN,
York Cliffs, Maine.
SEPTEMBER RATES ON APPLICATION.
ROMER GILLIS, Manager.

Hotels.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,
GRAND BOULEVARD & 66th ST.
American and European Plans.
Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.
A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

HOTEL BALMORAL,
LENOX AV. & 114TH ST., N. Y.
Charming location. THREE BLOCKS FROM CENTRAL PARK. Within two blocks of the underground trolley, and four blocks from elevated railroad station at 116th St.
CHOICE APARTMENTS, TWO TO FIVE ROOMS AND BATH. EXCELLENT TABLE, MODERATE PRICES.
RODGERS & CO.

Sherman Square Hotel
BOULEVARD, CORNER WEST 71 ST ST.
AMERICAN PLAN.
Strictly a family hotel; choice suites, furnished or unfurnished, to rent by the season or year; cuisine and service of

SHIP CANAL TO LAKES

What Business Men Think of a Waterway From Liverpool to Duluth.

THE BOARD OF TRADE FAVORS IT

President James, However, Believes Existing Canals Should First Be Deepened—Simon Sterne's Opinion.

Much interest has been aroused in commercial, financial, and engineering circles by the editorial in The New-York Times of Thursday on the subject of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson, in which the ground was taken that the proposition to deepen the Erie and Oswego Canals to 9 feet and the Champlain Canal to 7 feet, and to lengthen the locks, at an expenditure of $9,000,000, is but a halting step toward real and effective canal improvement, and one that can be justified, if at all, only as a temporary expedient.

The alternative suggested is the construction of a ship canal, 26 feet in depth and 325 feet wide at the bottom, that would make Duluth and Liverpool the terminal ports of a wheat steamer's voyage, and that would confirm beyond all rivalry the commercial supremacy of New-York City.

Commercial men are unanimously of the opinion that The New-York Times has done a great public service by calling attention to this subject and by taking the initiative in an agitation that will result in the building of such a magnificent canal as that indicated. Many men prominent in public and commercial life were interviewed yesterday by a reporter for The New-York Times, and all were unanimously of the opinion that the construction of a ship canal from the Hudson to the lakes was a necessity, but thought that it would take years of agitation to effect that very much desired result, and that the pressing need for improved canal facilities was so great that it would be in the shape of economy to expend $9,000,000 in deepening them immediately, while proper and systematic agitation was educating the public mind to a point where it would recognize the enormous advantage that would result to the metropolis of the Western Hemisphere by the building of a ship canal such as that advocated by The New-York Times.

While many men whose names are household words were interviewed yesterday by the reporter, there were few who would permit the use of their names. A majority confessed their lack of knowledge on the canal question, while others stated that the question was so momentous and the amount involved so large that they preferred to study the matter before giving an opinion. Among those, however, who had the courage to express their convictions offhand was Darwin R. James, the President of the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation. Mr. James, in conversation with the reporter, said:

"Theoretically, I am heartily in favor of the proposition made by The New-York Times, and you cannot quote me too strongly in that regard. The construction of a great ship canal to connect the Hudson with Lake Erie is a matter that has long and earnestly been advocated by the New-York Board of Trade and Transportation, but for the immediate construction of such a canal the time is not yet ripe.

"By that I do not mean to say that the necessity does not exist. It does; but it would require years and years of agitation before it could be put into effect. The public mind would have to be educated, and I am delighted that The New-York Times should take the first step in that direction. But in the meantime something must be done to improve the existing facilities of the canals. They are undoubtedly inadequate for our vast commercial traffic with the West. A present expenditure of $9,000,000 to improve and enhance their carrying capacity would not be money wasted altogether, and in the meantime the proposition advanced by The New-York Times could be ventilated all over the country, and would, I have no doubt, result in an overwhelming sentiment in favor of a ship canal.

"I am inclined to the opinion that the construction of a ship canal of the kind indicated is a matter that the United States Government should undertake to carry out. It would be necessary that the entire West should be a unit for it, and that interest should be aroused in the Northwest, the great grain-producing country in particular. This can be accomplished in time by a campaign of education carried on through the medium of a great metropolitan daily like The New-York Times.

"In the meantime, I think we had better keep at work on our present proposition, for unless something is done to help out the canal immediately it will run out rapidly and become useless. As a matter of fact, it is being used less and less every year. I am in favor of the present proposition, not because it is the best solution of the difficulty, for that can only be found in a ship canal, but because it is necessary that some help should be given the existing canals at once, for they are fast drifting into uselessness. We want greater freight-carrying capacity, inasmuch as the freight transporters on the canals have not been making anything for the last few years on account of the limited capacity of the boats. They cannot carry enough freight to make it remunerative.

"I am in favor of a ship canal by all means, and while I do not always agree with the politics of The New-York Times, I think it has done a public service in calling attention at this time to the imperative need of a ship canal if New-York is to retain its commercial supremacy.

"The Board of Trade and Transportation has always favored the construction of a ship canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson; still favors it, and, I may add, most heartily favors it; also, a ship canal connecting Lake Erie and Lake Ontario."

Simon Sterne, when asked for an expression of opinion, smiled, as he said: "I am in favor of The Times's proposition, and at the same time I am against it, if you can understand such a paradoxical position. I am in favor of it, most heartily in favor of it, if it can be shown to be practicable. Now, don't misunderstand me. I have read the editorial in The New-York Times very carefully, and regard it as an exceedingly timely and valuable article, for it arouses public attention to a matter of the greatest importance to this community.

"When such a conservative paper as The New-York Times advocates the expenditure of so large an amount of money on our waterways—and I regard the canals as the natural regulators of transportation rates—it is a matter of such importance as to deserve the consideration of all thinking men who have at heart the welfare and development of our Commonwealth.

"There are many things, however, to be taken into consideration before giving an unqualified approval to the proposition, notwithstanding the fact that theoretically it is most admirable, and to my mind, the fact that the canal would be frozen up six months in the year gives the question an aspect that should be most seriously considered. Then again, it is a question for serious consideration whether it would not be wiser to deepen the existing canals than to expend the enormous amount of money that would be required to enable ocean vessels to go through a ship canal, and unless we carry our ship canal to that point it fails to especial advantage beyond that of deepening the other canals.

"Apparently the proposition is all right, but before committing myself to it and publicly advocating it there are some practical considerations to be taken under advisement, and I should particularly like to see some figures as to the saving likely to be afforded shippers by the construction of such a canal.

"Then, again, I am yet to hear that the existing canal is inadequate to the traffic that is offered. The difficulty is not that it is not adequate to the traffic, but that the traffic cannot be handled sufficiently cheaply and in large enough quantities to render it remunerative. It is necessary that every canalboat should increase its carrying capacity.

"The freight car has increased its capacity from 20 tons to 60 tons, so it is necessary for the canalboat to be increased in capacity in order to make a proper return to its owners.

"While the railroads have been increasing their carrying capacity, building more powerful engines, improving their roadbeds, and substituting steel bridges for wooden bridges, thus enabling them to carry vast quantities of freight at low charges, the canals have been standing still. It is now necessary that the canals should go through the same course of development. Whether the proposition made by The New-York Times is the best solution of the difficulty I am not prepared to say, but it has a great deal of common sense on its side. Nevertheless, the suggestions contained in The Times's editorial appall me somewhat, because, in my judgment, the present canal is adequate if deepened and widened, and the only reason that I can see for advocating the construction of a ship canal is the saving of breaking bulk. Whether that saving justifies the enormous expenditure implied by The Times's editorial is a matter upon which I should like to see engineers' and Produce Exchange figures."

CANAL RATES WILL DROP.

Success of Steel Boats Pleases Merchants of New-York City.

The principal topic of discussion yesterday on the Produce Exchange and among members of the Board of Trade and those interested generally in the commercial interests of New-York City was the new lease of life which has been extended to the canal trade by the introduction of steel canalboats, the first of which arrived in this port Thursday night from Lorain, Ohio, a small port on Lake Erie.

R. H. Laimbeer, speaking in behalf of the Committee on Canals of the Board of Trade, said yesterday that there was not a citizen of the metropolis who should not greet this innovation as a harbinger of better times, lower freight rates, and cheaper food.

The Committee on Canals had been prospecting for the last three years, he said, for a method to revive this trade, as in his opinion the Erie Canal is the regulator of freight rates for this section of the country, and he believes that the steel boats running through from New-York to Cleveland, Toledo, Duluth, and Chicago without breaking cargo will solve the question as to the revival of canal industry. Others expressed the same opinion, and the chances are that the next fleet of boats to arrive will receive a more general welcome than did the first one.

The boats are now distributed between One Hundred and Fifty-fifth and Ninety-second Streets, North River, and West Brighton, S. I. Those at New-York are loaded with rails consigned to the Metropolitan Traction Company. They were visited yesterday by John D. Crimmins and a number of men connected with the company, as well as a great many persons who were drawn by curiosity to see the craft.

The two boats at Staten Island, one of which is the steam propeller, contain rails for the Staten Island Traction Company. The return trip will begin Wednesday morning. The management declined to state what the nature of the cargo will be, although the railroad freight agents in the city have taken almost every means to find out.

The success of the maiden trip was so complete that the general manager, C. C. Wheeler, will immediately give orders for twenty more boats, and it is expected that within a few months four or five fleets will be in operation.

"With the exception of a few trifling accidents, the first trip was more than successful," said Mr. Wheeler yesterday, "and beyond a few slight changes we shall leave the boats as they are. The cleaning out of the Erie Canal is the only thing now that is essential to a great impetus in the canal trade. The condition of the waterway is really wretched. The eel grass on the Rochester level is so thick that we were compelled time and time again to stop the engines and clean the screw. Then again the sunken canal boats are a dangerous obstruction, and the single locks fairly block the trade. A matter to which attention should be called also is the great loss of water by manufacturing companies stealing it. In many places the levels have been reduced six, eight, and ten inches, and if we add to this the extortion of tolls exacted by the Rochester dock men, it is quite evident why canal men are so poor that they cannot buy oakum to calk their boats."

Mr. Wheeler, after some hesitancy, said that the canal-boat transportation would reduce freight 2c. per cent., with the Erie Canal in its present condition. If the channel is cleaned out, he said, it would make a reduction of just one-half.

"Even then," he remarked, "we can make a good margin, for we will command an immense territory. Cleveland is the southwest point on the great lakes, the key to the Southwest. Within a radius of 450 miles thereabout, you will find 50 per cent. of the population of the United States, which makes it probably the greatest distributing centre in the country.

"In a short while we will take in Detroit, Toledo, Sandusky, Cincinnati, Columbus, Springfield, St. Louis, Dayton, and Louisville.

"Not until we come to Cleveland do we find small railroads, which work independently of the trunk lines, and it is from these, therefore, that we can distribute to the best advantage.

"The only change that will be made in the boats that are soon to be built is in squaring the sterns, strengthening the bows, and increasing the tonnage about forty tons.

"The new propellers will be built with a view to making more speed and carrying less tonnage. The boilers will be constructed for use of hard coal entirely.

"The rate of speed at which a fleet of steel canal boats can travel in deep water, and with the aid of a tug, is about seven miles an hour. Through the Erie Canal they can make a speed of but three miles. Should the canal be deepened two feet, making it nine feet in depth, this rate can be increased at least two miles.

A ROAD THAT HAS TWO NAMES

Mr. Foster Declined to Pay for Widening It but Gave It His Name.

WEST BABYLON, L. I., Aug. 30.—John S. Foster, President of the Forty-second Street Railway Company of New-York and son of the late William R. Foster, and Fred F. P. B. Sands, son-in-law of ex-Judge Alexander McCue, who was solicitor of the Treasury during President Cleveland's first term of office, are wrangling over the naming of a road which runs between their villas here.

The row started two years ago, when Mr. Foster refused to pay his part toward the widening of the road, which is the principal avenue to the bay in this section. All the other property owners along the line agreed to sign releases, and the proposed improvement was progressing finely when Mr. Foster suddenly backed out. The enterprise fell through, and since that time never a word has passed between Messrs. Sands and Foster. The former, who was the author of the project, took Mr. Foster's refusal to aid in the work very much to heart.

No attempt was made to widen the road until this Spring, when Mr. Sands, aided by Jacob M. Bergen, a wealthy Brooklynite, whose country seat is at the foot of the avenue, went to work and again commenced obtaining releases without consulting Mr. Foster. Everything was progressing finely until Mr. Foster suddenly upset the entire work by nailing up a little sign at the head of the street bearing the inscription "Foster Avenue."

The road for more than a century has been known as the Little East Neck Road, and other property owners became very wrathy when they saw the sign. Mr. Sands at once arranged for a sign bearing the inscription "Little East Neck Road," which he proposes to place directly opposite the sign of Mr. Foster.

The work of obtaining releases has been abandoned, and the road will probably remain the same width for many years.

No Relief for Taylor at Present.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 30.—Chief Justice Carson this morning stated the position of the Court in the Taylor habeas corpus proceedings. After citing and reviewing the contention of counsel the Court holds that Taylor is not at present in a position to ask anything of the Court, but that the case could be considered by the Court on application at the expiration of the two years contended for as the legal sentence.

Judge Kellam wrote a separate opinion in which he announced concurrence only on account of weight of authority on the subject. Attorneys for Taylor excepted to the decision, but have not yet decided what further action they will take. Unless prevented by procedure, the Sheriff will start for the penitentiary with Taylor to-morrow.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Ex-Gov. James M. Ashley of Ohio is at the Murray Hill.

—Gov. Daniel H. Hastings of Pennsylvania is at the Holland.

—Ex-Congressman William C. Maybury of Detroit is at the Hoffman.

—Medical Director Philip S. Wales, United States Navy, is at the Everett.

—Bank Superintendent Charles M. Preston of Albany is at the Park Avenue.

—Baron Ketteler of the German Embassy at Washington is at the Cambridge.

—Judge L. B. Valliant of St. Louis, and Lynde Harrison of New-Haven are at the Waldorf.

—Jefferson Chandler of Washington, D. C., and Augustus C. Hamlin of Maine are at the Fifth Avenue.

WOMEN IN A POOLROOM

Four, and Eighteen Men, Arrested in a Raid in New Street.

E. C. PERCIVAL AGAIN A PRISONER

Held as the Proprietor of the Place—Three of the Women Admit that They "Played the Market."

The police have suspected for some time that a poolroom and "bucket shop" was being run at 46 and 48 New Street, and at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon Acting Captain King and eleven policemen of the Old Slip Station raided the place on the complaint of Arnold S. Polster of 311 Halliday Street, Jersey City, N. J.

Polster's complaint was that when a horse he had bet $5 on won a race on Aug. 22, payment of his winnings was refused.

Eighteen men and four women were arrested in the place. At the station house the prisoners gave the following names and addresses:

Edward C. Percival, forty-nine years old, broker, Sweeney's Hotel; Charles H. Gillam, clerk, Sweeney's Hotel; David Stein, sixty years old, merchant, 150 Eldridge Street; Stephen Burns, fifty-five years old, agent, 230 Garden Street, Hoboken, N. J.; Joseph B. Edwards, thirty-five years old, clerk, 348 West Thirty-ninth Street; George W. Brennan, sixty-four years old, merchant, Paterson, N. J.; Charles Reed, sixty-four years old, 310 Fulton Street, Brooklyn; John W. Brick, thirty-seven years old, real estate, 25 West Eighty-fourth Street; William Renfuir, fifty-six years old, agent, no address; M. Whitney, forty-nine years old, 804 East One Hundred and Fifth Street; George Hovey, fifty-six years old, Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn; O. Fischer, fifty years old, 190 Fulton Street; Henry Adams, sixty-seven years old, insurance, 535 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; John Doe, fifty-eight years old, salesman, 232 North Broad Street, Jersey City; Richard Edwards, fifty-one years old, 145 West Sixteenth Street; John Bone, fifty-nine years old, 90 Alabama Avenue, Brooklyn; Henry Wallett, thirty-five years old, agent, 318 Warren Avenue, Brooklyn; James F. Powers, nineteen years old, clerk, 440 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn; Mrs. Emma Rathbone, thirty-five years old, 471 West Twenty-second Street; Maggie Phillips, forty-five years old, 324 Falks Street, Brooklyn; Fannie Coolidge, forty-five years old, 46 East One Hundred and Fifth Street, and Mary Gooding, thirty-five years old, 666 Columbus Avenue.

Percival is said to be the proprietor of the place and Gillam the sheet-writer.

When the police entered the place they found everything apparently in readiness for gambling on the horse races of yesterday. The place was fully equipped for a complete poolroom and "bucket-shop" business.

As the arrests were made early in the day, the prisoners were taken promptly to the Tombs Police Court.

Mrs. Emma Rathbone was more concerned about the arrests than the other prisoners seemed to be. She told reporters that she had given her right name, but that the others had not. She added:

I have been visiting in Bridgeport, Conn., for the past two weeks, and I came to town in answer to a letter from Best & Co. I wanted to find a friend who, I am sorry to say, plays the market. I was told she was in Mr. Percival's office. I learned that she was not there, and sat down to get rested before starting up town again. The doors were suddenly closed, and my frantic appeal to be let out was not heeded. I have never been inside a police court before in my life. I know that I will never again enter a down-town building unless accompanied by a gentleman.

Mrs. Rathbone, who was dressed quietly, said she intended to see Lawyer Jerome, the uncle, she said, of Justice Jerome, and consult with him in reference to bringing a suit for false arrest. Her appearance was that of a woman of refinement.

All the women prisoners except Mrs. Rathbone admitted that they frequented Percival's place "to play the market." Percival himself laughed and chatted with three of the women prisoners. There was some confusion among them and the men, because of a forgetfulness as to the names they had given.

Percival was the only prisoner held. Bail in his case was fixed at $1,000, and a bond was given by John H. Sweeney of Sweeney's Hotel.

James Smith of 47 Marion Street, Brooklyn, swore to placing, on Aug. 22, a five-dollar bet with Percival on a horse entered at Saratoga.

Mr. Polster swore to a similar bet.

After a brief cross-examination by Edmund F. Price, Magistrate Crane held Percival for examination.

Percival was arrested about three months ago by the Old Slip police for running a poker game, but he was discharged.

RICHMOND COUNTY POLICE SHAKEN UP

Their President Wants to Have the Laws Enforced Without Favoritism.

STAPLETON, S. I., Aug. 30.—The Richmond County police force received the greatest shake-up in its history to-night in the transfer from one to another of the three precincts in the county of thirty-nine out of the total force of fifty-seven. Two Sergeants commanding precincts and two Acting Sergeants were included in the number transferred.

Of the Second Precinct squad, at West Brighton, only four remain unchanged, and charges are pending against one of these, while at Headquarters, at Stapleton, only three officers and four patrolmen remain of the old squad.

When Major Clarence T. Barrett, President of the Police Board, was interviewed last evening he stated that the transfers had been made to acquaint the policemen with the people and duty in each precinct. He added: "We have to keep the barber shops closed Sundays now and enforce the excise laws, which is always an unpleasant duty.

"It has been alleged that the laws are enforced better in one precinct than in another, and that favoritism is shown. These changes will relieve us of such charges."

FRANCIS WILSON'S THEATRICAL COSTUMES

Customs Officers Will Release Them if He Gives a Bond.

The papers in the case of the costumes of the Francis Wilson company, which were seized by customs officials for alleged undervaluation were presented to United States District Attorney Macfarlane yesterday, and an information was drawn against the goods.

This will be filed to-day, and the proprietors of the goods will be allowed to take possession on giving a bond.

There are six cases of the costumes, and they are for use in "The Chieftain," which Mr. Wilson is to produce next week. They were made in England, and are valued at $4,400.

It is said by customs officers that the goods were undervalued several hundred per cent. Mr. Wilson says that the goods were properly valued, and that they were seized at the instigation of costumers here who are displeased because he did not order the costumes from them. He says that it was necessary to have them made in England under the supervision of some one who understood what was required.

Abram J. Rose, who is the attorney for Mr. Wilson, says that the valuation is all right, and that it will be proved so.

Lighthouse Keepers Rejoice.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The lighthouse keepers in the employ of the Government are exceedingly grateful to the present Lighthouse Board for arranging to pay these Government employes their salaries monthly. It has been a remarkable and inexplicable custom of the Lighthouse Board to discharge this indebtedness quarterly, regardless of the inconvenience of the isolated lighthouse keepers, whose distance from Washington, and lack of influence did not permit them to offer much resistance to the independent action of the Lighthouse Board. Rear Admiral Walker, President of the Board, has insisted that the lighthouse keepers shall receive their wages, as do other Government employes, or as do members of the Lighthouse Board themselves, every month, and that the remittances shall go promptly to the men entitled to the compensation, without such unjust and severe delays as have been characteristic of the practices of the board in paying these valuable keepers.

EXAMINATION OF MISS HASWELL

City Missionary of Troy Who Is Charged with Aiding Perry to Escape from Matteawan on Trial.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—An examination of Miss Amelia P. Haswell, the Troy missionary, who is accused of complicity in the escape of Oliver Curtis Perry from the Matteawan Asylum for the Crimnal Insane, was held in the County Court House before Recorder Odell this morning. Calvin E. Keech and Walter Farrington represented Miss Haswell and District Attorney George Wood and Charles Morschauser the prosecution.

Miss Haswell received telegrams this morning from W. H. Rowe, Gilbert Deer, Jr., H. D. Schoonmaker, Justus Miller, and Lewis E. Curley, each of whom offered to go Miss Haswell's bail, whatever the amount might be. The Recorder's court was inadequate to contain the large number of spectators, and the court adjourned to the County Court House.

District Attorney Wood moved for the arraignment, and the Recorder read to Miss Haswell the charge for which she was arrested. Lawyer Keech entered a plea of not guilty on behalf of the prisoner. Miss Haswell remained perfectly calm while the warrant was read. She turned to her aunt, Mrs. King, and the Rev. Mr. Warren, who accompanied the missionary to this city from Troy, and her face brightened up with a faint smile.

Dr. A. E. Ellison was put on the witness stand. When the District Attorney started to examine the witness, Lawyer Keech objected, stating that it was not customary for the People to examine the witnesses, but that the Code of Criminal Procedure states that on an examination of a prisoner the defendant's counsel only is granted the right to cross-examine the people's witnesses. The Court ruled in favor of the defendant's counsel, and he proceeded with the cross-examination.

Dr. Allison said he did not know of his own knowledge that Miss Haswell, through ex-Keeper William Hopkins, conveyed to Perry the keys which gave the train robber his liberty. When asked what basis he placed his knowledge upon, the witness said upon the fact that Perry escaped; that Hopkins had received jewelry from Miss Haswell; that the jewelry was recovered in a pawnshop, and that the keys for the escape were furnished Perry by Hopkins. During all these statements Miss Haswell leaned forward from her chair. With one hand placed behind her ear, she listened very attentively to the testimony.

In response to questions asked by the District Attorney, Dr. Allison said that Miss Haswell was a frequent visitor to the hospital before Perry's escape. Lawyer Keech admitted that Miss Haswell was interested in Perry. During one of Miss Haswell's visits to Perry she told the witness that Oliver Curtis Perry was being improperly punished, as the American Express Company was rich, and such a robbery was not a serious crime.

At this testimony Mrs. King became excited and endeavored to make a statement. She was quieted by Lawyer Keech.

"I told Miss Haswell that Perry was unreliable and could not be trusted," said the witness. The witness said that Miss Haswell and Perry had held conversations together out of the hearing of the keepers. Lawyer Keech asked the Court to strike out the doctor's evidence, as it was founded on mere hearsay. This was denied by the Court.

William N. Hopkins took the stand. He weighs nearly 300 pounds. When asked by Lawyer Keech if the District Attorney has promised him immunity, he said he had. Some time during August, 1894, Hopkins said, he mailed a letter to Miss Haswell from Perry, unbeknown to the hospital authorities.

"Did Miss Haswell know you were a keeper?" asked Lawyer Keech.

"Yes, Sir. I got a note from her the same time she sent me the jewelry. I generally received my mail at Low Point. But this package came to me at Glenham," said the witness. "In the letter that I mailed to Miss Haswell unbeknown to the hospital authorities, Perry told Miss Haswell that I could be trusted, and if she sent me the jewelry I would let him out."

This statement caused Miss Haswell to utter an exclamation of surprise. She turned to the Rev. Mr. Warren to deny the statement.

The witness said he turned two rings and a watch into money. When Perry wanted to escape, Hopkins put him off from time to time. Hopkins advised Miss Haswell to sell the jewelry and get the money. Hopkins said he destroyed the letters he received from Miss Haswell.

"In the letters," he said, "she told me where to go in New-York to dispose of the property, as she said the watch might be identified. She told me to get rid of the watch, and said the rings were worth $50 or $60 apiece. She also said she hoped I would be true to my word and let Perry go."

Miss Haswell looked around the courtroom and smiled when the latter part of the statement was given.

Hopkins said he had a talk with Perry's father, who asked him for the jewelry. He said Perry was angry with him because he did not furnish him with a revolver when he escaped.

Lawyer Keech asked the Court to have the District Attorney produce the letters which were written by Miss Haswell. He said Miss Haswell had been outrageously misrepresented, and if she had ever written a scrap of paper pertaining to Oliver Perry's escape he wanted her put in prison for a term of years equal to that of Perry's sentence. Lawyer Keech very forcibly proclaimed his client's innocence, and said she came down here to have a thorough investigation and have everything come out. He then repeated his request to have the letters offered. The District Attorney declined to do so, claiming that they did not bear upon the testimony already given.

The examination was adjourned until Saturday, Sept. 7, at 2 P. M. Miss Haswell was released in $1,000 bail.

W. J. WILLIS SEEKS A DIVORCE

He Names as Corespondent J. H. Pennington and Sues for $25,000.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Two suits, one for divorce and the other for alienation of a wife's affections, have been begun, the first in this city and the second in Rochester, by William J. Willis. The defendant in the divorce case was born Miss Nellie Haines. The co-respondent is Col. J. H. Pennington, a Southerner, representing a South American syndicate, of which George Potter of Rochester is President.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis were married a year ago last July, with all the fashionable accessories. July 1 of this year Mrs. Willis, who was visiting at Alden, this county, met Frank Westcott of Monroe Avenue, Rochester, a dealer in paints and oils. Westcott suggested that Mrs. Willis meet his friend, Col. Pennington, staying at the Tifft House in Buffalo.

Col. J. H. Pennington is a fine, military-looking man. He has been for some time a familiar figure on the streets of Buffalo, his sombrero and portly presence attracting attention at once. He is believed to be wealthy.

The appointment was made, and Col. Pennington and Mrs. Willis became acquainted. The husband became suspicious and shadowed his wife. The result is that Mrs. Willis has returned to her relatives and her husband has brought suit for divorce against his wife and for $25,000 damages against the Colonel.

MGR. SATOLLI TO VISIT BISHOP IRELAND

He Will Attend the Dedication of the New Seminary at St. Paul.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Mgr. Satolli, accompanied by Bishop Keene, and several other distinguished dignitaries of the Roman Catholic Church, arrived here this forenoon and to-night will leave for Duluth and St. Paul by the steamer Northwest.

At the Soo they will be joined by Bishop Verten, and other additions to the party will be made along the route.

The Delegate and party go to attend the dedication of Bishop Ireland's new seminary at St. Paul, the money to build which—$500,000—was given by President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad.

While in Buffalo, Mgr. Satolli will be the guest of Bishop Ryan, at the episcopal residence.

Smith Ely, the "Marrying Mayor."

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The title of the "Marrying Mayor," which you give to Mayor Strong, is hardly merited by him.

You may be right in saying that he has already married more persons than Mayors Hewitt, Grant, and Gilroy did during their terms of office, but the title of "Marrying Mayor" belongs to ex-Mayor Smith Ely, who performed the ceremony more than six hundred times during his two years of office. J. K. D.

New-York, Aug. 30, 1895.

KNIGHTS RETURNING HOME

Conclave of the Grand Encampment Finishes Business at Boston.

INSTALLATION OF NEW OFFICERS

Committees on Jurisprudence, Finance, and Testimonial Announced—Mrs. Partridge Made Grand Matron.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The Knights Templars, having nearly finished the "business of pleasure" that brought them from their homes, are now turning their attention away from the Atlantic shores, and are preparing for the return trips. Already a number of commanderies have departed and more are going on every regular long-distance train leaving Boston, and on special trains provided expressly for the transportation of the Knights.

The De Molay Commandery of Louisville left at 3 o'clock this afternoon for home. A large number went via Albany, so as to enjoy a sail down the Hudson. This commandery will not travel as a body, many being obliged to go directly home, while others will visit various Northern cities, a large party intending to make a stop in New-York and Washington, and also to spend a few days at Old Point Comfort, Va. A large party of Tennessee fraters with their ladies left to-day for Plymouth, where they expect to remain over Sunday.

Among those commanderies that left in a body were the Golden Gate of California, the Oriental of Kansas City, the Miami No. 22 of Columbus, Ohio; the Lincoln Park of Chicago, the Poughkeepsie, the Rondout and the St. John's of Wilmington, Del.

The Little Commandery of Louisville, Ky., left to-night for New-York City, where it will be taken in hand by several of the New-York commanderies and given a sail up the Hudson River, a trip down the harbor, and a tally-ho ride. The petito Sir Knights will remain in New-York City until Tuesday, when they will go to Philadelphia, where the local commanderies have also made plans to entertain them. Wednesday the boys will be in Baltimore, Thursday in Washington, and Friday they will reach Pittsburg. From this point they will go directly home.

The attendance at the conclave of the Grand Encampment fell off to-day. So many of the Knights had left town that only 100 were present at this morning's session, which opened at 10 o'clock. The first business was the consideration of the report of the Committee on Jurisprudence submitted yesterday. Decisive action was deferred.

Committee on Revision of the Constitution reported yesterday, recommending Pittsburg, Penn., as the place for the next conclave, in 1898. The report also embodied the proposition to make Washington, D. C., the permanent place for the conclave after that year. Strong opposition was soon manifested, and by a vote of 66 to 16 the matter was referred to the next Knights Templars conclave at Pittsburg, in October, 1898. Should no other city bid for future conclaves, however, they will be held at Washington.

A number of Masonic law points were discussed, especially proposed changes in representation in the Grand Encampment, which would operate, if adopted, to the advantage of the larger State bodies. The proposed changes were rejected.

The new officers were then installed by Grand Master Gourley.

The following committees were announced: Jurisprudence—James H. Hopkins of Pennsylvania, John C. Smith of Illinois, E. T. Carson of Ohio, Joseph W. Fellows of New-Hampshire, B. G. Witt of Kentucky.

Finance—W. H. H. Soule of Massachusetts, George Davis of West Virginia, George W. Kendrick, Jr., of Pennsylvania, Eli C. Birdsay of Connecticut, Fred Greenwood of Virginia.

Testimonial to Hugh McCurdy, John C. Smith of Illinois, Henry L. Palmer of Wisconsin, A. B. Crow of Michigan.

A resolution of thanks to the Grand Commandery of Massachusetts and Rhode Island was adopted. Similar resolutions were adopted in compliment to retiring Grand Master McCurdy, and the conclave was over.

At the second day's session of the General Grand Chapter of the Order of the Eastern Star to-day, John R. Parsons reported for the Finance Committee, and Mrs. Mary A. Flint for the Committee on Usages. Some changes in the ritual were discussed. Mrs. Mary A. Partridge of Oakland, Cal., was elected Most Worthy Grand Matron of the General Grand Chapter of the United States.

The following officers were also elected: Henry H. Hinds of Michigan, M. W. Grand Patron; Mrs. Hattie E. Ewing of Massachusetts, R. W. Associate Grand Matron; Mr. N. A. Gearhart of Minnesota, R. W. Associate Grand Patron; Mrs. Lorraine J. Pitken of Illinois, R. W. Grand Secretary; Mrs. Harriet J. Ercaubrack of Iowa, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Miss Edna L. Hodges of Montana, R. W. Conductress; Miss Laura B. Hart of Texas, Associate Conductress.

Mrs. Mary C. Snedden was presented with an elegant silver tea service of five pieces by Warren J. King, Grand Patron of Massachusetts. It was voted to give Mrs. Snedden, Past M. W. Grand Matron, $1,000 for her services, and to increase the salary of Mrs. L. J. Pitken, R. W. Grand Secretary, from $500 to $1,000 yearly.

CONGRESS AND NATURALIZATION LAWS

Cannot Interfere with State Provisions Without the State's Consent.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—In the case of Albert Rushworth against the Common Pleas Court of Hudson County, to test the constitutionality of the naturalization law passed at the last session of the Legislature, Justice Van Syckel of the Supreme Court filed an opinion to-day in which the act is held to be constitutional.

The act in question provides that "No person shall hereafter be naturalized or admitted to be a citizen of the United States by any court of this State within the thirty days next preceding any National, State, municipal, general, special, local, or charter election."

The relator, Rushworth, was refused naturalization by the Hudson County Common Pleas upon the ground that his application was made within thirty days next preceding the election for municipal officers in the town of West Hoboken.

The following is the syllabus of the court's finding:

1. Congress is without power to interfere with or control State courts except in so far as the Federal courts have appellate jurisdiction.

2. Congress cannot without the consent of the State constrain the State courts to entertain or act upon applications for naturalization.

3. It is competent for the State Legislature to prescribe and limit the times when and during which such applications may be heard in the State courts.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN IRON

Tennessee Coal, Iron, and Railway Company Raises the Price.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30.—The Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company announces another raise in iron of 50 cents a ton to-day. This brings No. 1 foundry to $10.25, and lower classes according to that scale. The total advance on iron since April has been $2.25. The present price is as high as it was three years ago, before the depression.

By a sliding scale with the miners on a basis of $8.50 a ton, wages for digging coal advance 2½ cents a ton for every 50 cents a ton advance in iron. The last iron advance makes the miners get 45 cents a ton in the lick seams, as a basis, which is as high as has ever been given in the Birmingham district.

The Tennessee Company's 4,000 men get the advance at once, and 7,000 other miners employed by other companies who adopt the Tennessee Company's scale will also advance their miners accordingly. The miners have gotten a total advance of 7½ cents a ton since April. There is much rejoicing in the district.

Rid yourself of the discomfort and danger attending a Cold by using DR. D. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT, an old established curative for Coughs, Sore Throat, and Pulmonary affections.—Advertisement.

Stores closed at 1 to-day.
Not open on Monday.

England, the mother of fashions in men's wear, calls the few days' vacation-goer, the over-Sunday man, a "tripper."

Our stores are convenient for the little or big things needed to wear on these hurried trips; and the pleasure of the outing cannot be marred by a wrong selection, for our rule "money back if you want it" rights every wrong.

ROGERS PEET & CO

Prince and Broadway
Warren and Broadway
32d and Broadway

A PLOT TO FREE WALTER K. FREEMAN

It Is Divulged by a Witness Against the Tombs Prisoner.

A plot to escape from the Tombs was revealed to Assistant District Attorney George Gordon Battle yesterday.

The plot was devised, it is said, to liberate Walter K. Freeman, who is under arrest on a charge of assault. He was indicted over a year ago and admitted to bail. He went West and forfeited his bail. He returned to this city in June, and was again arrested.

One of the principal witnesses for the prosecution is John B. Perry of 136 Liberty Street. Perry visited Mr. Battle to-day and disclosed the plot, which he learned from Freeman's brother, he said. He said three of Freeman's friends were to call at the Tombs to see him. Two of the men were to go into the visitors' room and one into the counsels' room and call for Freeman. A wooden partition separates the two rooms. When Freeman and his friends were in the counsels' room the two men in the outer room were to break down the communicating door, and then they and Freeman were to rush into the corridor and overpower the keepers and escape to the street.

Mr. Battle notified the Warden of the Tombs, and all necessary precautions were taken to prevent an escape, although there was no credence placed in the story.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Complaint is made to The Times that a man who sometimes calls himself a letter-carrier, at others a janitor, and again a salesman in a cloth house, has been, of late, securing contributions from charitable persons for the purpose of burying his "grandmother." He usually wants just $3 more, and offers to leave a heavy brass ring as security "until next Thursday or Friday."

—Pasquale Vitale, who shot his wife, Teresa, at One Hundred and Thirteenth Street and First Avenue, late Thursday night, was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday. It was stated that he was a dangerous character, and had committed several serious assaults in Italy. It is possible that Mrs. Vitale will recover.

—A pair of horses attached to a phaeton driven by Miss Ordman of 165 West Eighty-fifth Street, ran away on the East Drive in Central Park yesterday afternoon. The animals were stopped before any injury was done.

—Maurice O'Hearn, eight years old, fell from the roof of his home at 240 West Sixtieth Street, a distance of five stories, yesterday, and was instantly killed.

—There will be music by the Eighth Battalion Band at Van Cortlandt Park at 3:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Brooklyn.

—Residents of Carlton Avenue have protested to Mayor Schieren against the paving of that street with asphalt, which is to be done without their consent. A new law permits the city to lay asphalt pavement without notice. The Mayor advised the protestants to make a test case in court to settle the question of the constitutionality of the law.

—Elizabeth Price of 1,234 Bedford Avenue, while riding a bicycle in Bedford Avenue, near Herkimer Street, yesterday afternoon, ran into an express wagon driven by Thomas H. Simonson of 174 Gold Street. Her left arm was fractured, and she received other severe injuries. She was taken to her home.

—The Brooklyn Election Commissioners are about to open a school in which election officials will be instructed in their duties. The registers will take a lesson Sept. 10.

—Robert Shedderman, three years old, of 792 Flushing Avenue fell from a third-story window yesterday afternoon and was instantly killed.

Yonkers.

—The Yonkers Bicycle Club will wheel to Shelter Island to-day, going over the following route: Ninety-ninth Street, New-York to College Point, to Flushing, Jamaica, Valley Stream, and thence along the south shore of Long Island and over Shinnecock Hills. The return will be by boat Monday night.

—Col. E. J. Mitchell, left yesterday for Albany to meet the committee appointed to superintend the plans of the Aged Veterans' Home to be erected in Oxford, N. Y.

—The Republican Assembly District Convention of the First Assembly District of Westchester County will be held in Wiggins's Hall, Saturday, Sept

Saturday
August 31-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ELLSWORTH'S HARD FIGHT

Not So Certain of a Nomination as He Was Ten Days Ago.

SUFFERS FOR THE NIAGARA MACHINE

Influences Are at Work Which May Yet Bring About His Defeat—The Situation a Most Interesting One.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—It looked ten days ago as if Col. Timothy E. Ellsworth of this city would easily win the race for the Republican Senatorial nomination from this district. But Col. Ellsworth suffers for the sins of the Niagara County machine, of which he has long been a leader and a formidable opposition has arisen to him, Low, Hatch, and the others who follow Platt's bidding in local affairs. Assemblyman John H. Clark of Lockport is the man put forward against Ellsworth in the coming caucuses, but behind the curtain one may catch sight of the familiar figure of Richard Crowley, who rises undaunted from each successive defeat.

Crowley is not himself a candidate, and it is much better for his faction that he is not. This pugnacious lawyer, who was early in his Congressional career picked by Roscoe Conkling as one of the coming men of Empire State politics, has not lived up to the brilliant prophecies of his friends. He has never been able to live at peace with the powers that be in State or county, and at one time put himself outside the party ranks by accepting an independent nomination for Congress. He still has a devoted following in Niagara, however, and has a well-earned reputation as a hard fighter.

John H. Clark, the young man who aspires to take Col. Ellsworth's political scalp, is by no means the equal of Crowley in talent, but has one thing that both of the older men under discussion lack—personal popularity with the younger and working element of Niagara Republicans. He has the prestige of two successful Assembly campaigns in a district including the whole of the close County of Niagara, having defeated his predecessor, Elton T. Ransom, by a plurality of 1,350 in the election of 1893, and won a still more decisive victory last year. Taking these things into consideration, it will not do to assume that Col. Ellsworth will have a walk-over, though the odds, as in most such battles, are with the old leaders.

Much surprise was expressed when Col. Ellsworth announced his candidacy for the Senate in 1881. He was elected to that body from the old Thirtieth District, composed of Niagara, Genesee, Wyoming, and Livingston, and renominated and re-elected in 1883, though the deadlock of that year in the Senatorial Convention, held at Rochester, is still remembered as one of the most notable political struggles on record in Western New-York. Now, after ten years of retirement from office, he again asks the honor of an election to the Senate to represent the new Forty-fifth District, comprising Niagara, Orleans, and Genesee.

When Senator Pound of Niagara announced his retirement to accept the law professorship at Cornell, it was supposed that Eugene Cary of Niagara Falls would be the Senatorial candidate, and that the Lockport Republicans would content themselves as best they could with the County Judgeship nomination, which City Attorney Charles Hickey of this city was slated to receive. But when Charles E. Cromley, a Niagara Falls lawyer of ability and character, was announced as a candidate for Senator, with anti-machine tendencies, a change in the slate became necessary.

In this emergency an appeal was made to Ellsworth to allow his name to be used, the scheme being, so the story runs, to have Ellsworth gather in delegates who could at the right time be delivered to some one else. To this scheme Col. Ellsworth is reported to have objected vigorously, but he consented to become a candidate "for keeps," and the omnipotent Platt gave his consent. Next a shrewd plan was hatched to get Cromley out of the way by encouraging the judicial aspirations of his law partner, Spencer J. Lawrence, of Niagara Falls, who was made the machine candidate for County Judge in place of Hickey. Mr. Cromley, not caring to emulate the example of Col. Ellsworth and Judge Potter, who, though law partners, are asking for both a Senatorship and Supreme Judgeship, then withdrew from the race. With Candidates Cary and Cromley both shelved, it looked like a "sure thing" for Ellsworth until the Cromley-Clark combination was announced, and that has set the machine men hustling.

Had Senator Pound been a candidate for re-election his party would unquestionably have given him the second term decreed by party custom. On this ground it is claimed by Niagara men that Orleans and Genesee should concede the nomination to Niagara. Genesee is disposed to do this, in view of the candidacy of its County Judge, Safford E. North, for Justice of the Supreme Court. Assemblyman Thomas B. Tuttle of Genesee insisted on being a Senatorial candidate, but Judge North's friends, who outnumber Tuttle's followers ten to one, "sat down on" the aspiring Le Roy legislator "real hard," and after a reconnoitering expedition into Niagara he announced his withdrawal last week. The Senatorial Convention will be held before the Judicial. It may safely be predicted that Genesee will support Niagara's candidate, especially if it be Ellsworth, trusting to the gratitude of the Colonel and his friends to get Judge Potter out of Judge North's path in the other contest.

When Ellsworth was in the Senate before Edmund L. Pitts was for two years his colleague from the old Twenty-ninth District, composed of Monroe and Orleans. Oddly enough, he now finds his former associate among the candidates against him, though with poor chances of success. Mr. Pitts has a long and creditable record as a public man, dating back to 1864, when he was first elected to the Assembly from Orleans County. He was four times re-elected and was Speaker in 1867, having for an associate from the neighboring county of Genesee Henry F. Tarbox, now the recognized leader of the Genesee Republicans. After a long retirement he was elected to the Senate in 1879, survived the Conkling-Platt deadlock, which killed off so many rising politicians, defeated George Raines of Rochester in 1881, and after giving way to Charles S. Baker for one term, was elected a third time in 1885, serving as President pro tem. of the Senate. In 1887 this Orleans man, who had so often taken the Senatorship away from the big County of Monroe, was defeated in the Rochester caucuses on the high-license issue by John W. Hannan, now as then Sheriff of Monroe. Hannan was defeated at the polls by Donald McNaughton, (Dem.), to whose majority Orleans contributed handsomely.

Pitts has not since regained his prominence as a politician. He is an anti-Platt man, but the Orleans machine, led by that foxy rural statesman Marcus H. Phillips, will not contest his claim to a solid Senatorial delegation. In one contingency his candidacy might become formidable. Should Niagara refuse to come to terms on the Judgeship matter, Genesee's delegation might be thrown to Pitts, insuring his nomination, as the three counties have equal representation, notwithstanding the preponderance of Niagara's Republican voters.

Here again a future contingency presents itself. Henry F. Tarbox, the brainy Batavian who made "Jimmy" Wadsworth hustle for his Congressional renomination last year, will appear to be in the field for Congress in 1896. There are five counties in the district. Wadsworth's control of Livingston and also of Wyoming, through the coming Senator, L. H. Humphrey, is absolute. Tarbox will have Genesee, and will find Orleans much easier to capture than Niagara. With Niagara holding the key to the Congressional situation, it will be seen that Genesee has more than one reason for desiring to live at peace with Niagara. It must therefore be conceded that Pitts of Medina is the victim of circumstances, and only phenomenal good luck can win for him the re-entrance into State politics which he desires.

Aside from a County Judge already referred to, Niagara will elect a District Attorney, a County Clerk, and two Assemblymen. Abner Hopkins is the probable Republican candidate for District Attorney, while Augustus F. Premus of North Tonawanda is mentioned on the Democratic side. District Attorney King has served six years and is not a candidate for re-election. James Compton, the present Republican County Clerk, is also expected to retire, and his deputy, Edward Parker, will be in the Republican race in that event. The Democrats have a young and promising candidate in the person of Frederick H. Krull of Niagara Falls, now Surrogate's clerk and Secretary of the Democratic County Committee. Avowed Assembly candidates are scarce as yet. No doubt John H. Clark would be glad to arrange matters so as to have the First District nomination to fall back upon if defeated for the Senate. H. E. Warner, a North Tonawanda lawyer, is a Republican possibility in the Second District. Supervisor Kearns is an avowed Democratic candidate in the Lockport district, while the Democrat who desires to contest the new Second, or Niagara Falls, District has not appeared. Both are debatable, and in a county so close as Niagara the Democrats should elect one, if not both, of the members.

In the Republican camp much depends on the Senatorial fight. It is already predicted that the machine may yet throw overboard Lawrence of Niagara Falls as a judicial aspirant, and name Hickey of Lockport to keep that influential politician from joining the opposition. One thing is certain. Ellsworth and his friends are in a position where they are sure to make enemies, turn which way they will. The Niagara caucuses are called for Wednesday, Sept. 4. Both Assembly District Conventions will be held Sept. 6. The County Convention will meet at Lockport Sept. 7, the Senatorial Convention at Albion Sept. 10, and the Judicial Convention at Buffalo Sept. 12.

Orleans has developed a candidate for the Court of Appeals bench in the person of Justice Henry A. Childs of Medina, who is said to be backed by Judge Haight of Buffalo. But if the nomination is coming to Western New-York at all, the Seventh District is better entitled to it, and Justice William H. Adams of Canandaigua would seem to have developed more strength, having already secured instructed delegations in Ontario, Wayne, Seneca, and Steuben. A matter of far more consequence to Orleans politicians is the bitter contest which has been waged all Summer for the County Judgeship by Isaac S. Signor, who has served for twelve years, and W. P. L. Stafford, a lawyer, who has gained a large acquaintance as District Attorney, but who cannot claim to equal Judge Signor in professional attainments. The strife between the friends of the two men has been one of peculiar acrimony, and the result of to-morrow's caucuses will be awaited with much interest.

George Bullard of Albion will be renominated for the Assembly by the Orleans Republicans. Police Justice T. A. Kirby of Albion is reported to be a candidate for District Attorney, but will have strong opposition, as Medina does not intend to let Albion capture all the offices. The position of Sheriff is also to be filled, and, as usual, nearly every town in the county has an aspirant. But the Signor-Stafford contest overshadows everything else, and no definite predictions can be made as to the composition of the county ticket.

In Genesee the County Convention was held last Monday, and was completely controlled by Mr. Tarbox and Judge North. All the delegations were named in the interest of Judge North's candidacy. Archie D. Sanders of Stafford was nominated to succeed Assemblyman Thomas B. Tuttle, his only opponent being Willis D. Sanford, the Mayor of Batavia, who received but four votes. Mr. Sanders is a grain buyer, and is a young Republican worker. He is the son of John Sanders, who represented Genesee in the Assembly in 1879 and 1880. District Attorney James W. De Seur of Batavia and Superintendent of Poor Cortland Crossman of Alexander were both nominated, and Dr. Parker of Darien was named for Coroner. So hopeful are the Genesee Republicans of Judge North's promotion to the Supreme bench that Frank S. Wood is already slated to succeed him as County Judge.

TO OBTAIN UPRIGHT OFFICIALS

Christian Citizenship Union of New-Jersey Actively Engaged in Opposing Gambling and Liquor Interests.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 30.—The Christian Citizenship Union of New-Jersey is an organization that was recently formed for the sole purpose of influencing Christians to vote for upright men for Sheriff and County Judge at the November election.

The union is composed of members of the Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Societies, Law and Order Leagues, and other local religious bodies throughout New-Jersey.

The officers of the union are: President—The Rev. S. Edward Young of Newark; Vice President—The Rev. Albert G. Lawson of Camden; Secretary—W. E. Davis of Lebanon; Treasurer—Edgar B. Moore of Elizabeth. The Executive Committee is composed of representatives from the various religious organizations.

Among the activities of the union is the circulation throughout the State of the following pledge, to be signed by voters only:

> At the primaries of my party and elections this Fall, so far as the offices of Sheriff and Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas are concerned, I agree to vote only for such candidates as shall furnish satisfactory evidence that, if elected, they will enforce to the utmost of their ability the laws against gambling and disorderly houses and the law restricting the liquor traffic. And in case my party fails to nominate such candidates for these offices, I will vote for nominees of some other party, if any there be, who furnish this assurance.

An official statement accompanies this pledge, and reads as follows:

> For the first time in each of the twenty-one counties of New-Jersey the Presiding Judge of the Court of Common Pleas is to be elected by the people instead of being appointed by the Governor. This Judge will have the granting of liquor licenses and the control of court procedures, hence his importance. The Sheriffs to be elected will draw Grand Juries and petit juries, and will be charged with the duty of arresting and guarding against violations of law, hence their importance. No one of the officers can vote upon and influence the tariff or silver questions, or any other National or State issue, therefore it is absurd to elect them because of their views on National or State politics. They can, however, in a large measure promote or defeat good government by enforcing or not enforcing such good laws as are now on the statute books.
>
> Enemies of honest government are combining throughout the State to fill these offices with men who will favor them in their violation of law. The time is opportune for a federation of all law-loving citizens to elect the best men for these positions, irrespective of party preferences. Indications of renewed activity on the part of race-track gamblers, liquor leagues, and other interested parties accent the importance of having these strongholds of the law well manned. There are good citizens enough to carry the day if they will unite and understand each other to the degree that those of the other side do. We believe political managers would as willingly cater to the orderly element as to the disorderly if the orderly element make themselves equally compact and resolute.

Thousands of these pledges and circulars have been issued.

MUTUAL RESERVE FUND'S ASSESSMENTS

Declared to be Equitable by a Missouri Life Insurance Actuary.

Actuary Augustus F. Harvey of the Insurance Department of Missouri, who was sent to New-York by James R. Waddill, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of Missouri, to find how far the equities between members of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association of 300 Broadway have been maintained in the recent increase of assessments, has very nearly finished his work.

The following telegram was sent to Superintendent Waddill by Mr. Harvey on Thursday:

> New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
>
> James R. Waddill, Superintendent Insurance Department, St. Louis, Mo.:
>
> Am practically through. Mutual Reserve's assessments have been legally and equitably made. Policy holders should read carefully all there is in the assessment notice. Association undoubtedly solvent and prosperous. Policy holders generally commend the increase.
>
> AUG. F. HARVEY, Actuary.

The telegram was given out yesterday for publication by George D. Eldridge, Third Vice President and Actuary of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association.

Edwin Parsons Left No Will.

Edwin Parsons, who died some time ago at his home, at 326 West Ninetieth Street, left an estate valued at $3,500,000.

Mr. Parsons was determined that his fortune should not furnish the basis for extensive lawsuits, so he made no will, leaving his estate to be distributed as provided by law.

Surrogate Fitzgerald yesterday appointed Mr. Parson's widow, Mary Llewelly Swayne Parsons, administratrix, and Charles Parsons, a brother, administrator of the big estate.

Advise Buying Wheat.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The world's crop letter of Clapp & Co., Bankers, Mills Building, New-York, says:

"We advise buying wheat. Both importing and exporting countries have small crops and supplies. Home consumption about equals production. Prices are low. There is large 'investment buying here.'"

SALOON MEN IN A CRUSH

Much Like a Football Game in the Special Sessions Court.

ALL EAGER TO PAY EXCISE FINES

Took Advantage of the "Cut Rates" and Besieged the Clerk—Over $8,000 Received from the Violators of the Law.

There were 425 excise cases set down for trial yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions.. There was a great crush in the court, caused by the announcement made by Justice Jerome on Wednesday that all the liquor dealers who would plead guilty would be let off with a fine of $25.

Justice Jerome also announced that any liquor dealer who would plead guilty after Sept. 1 would be fined $300, while those who, after trial, were founad guilty, would be sent for three months to the penitentiary.

When the court opened, Justice Jerome told all those who did not plead guilty to withdraw, and that another day would be set down for their trial. There was immediately a tremendous rush for the bar.

"Don't come on all at once," cried Clerk Fuller, who was astonished at the rush of liquor dealers. It was like a football game, and the liquor men fought hard, each endeavoring to get first on the line.

"Time, please, gentlemen," soon cried the Clerk, who was almost exhausted. In the meantime the Justices of the Special Sessions were sitting back, smiling contentedly at each other. At 11 o'clock $1,000 had been taken in.

Six big policemen had to keep the crowd in order, and they had to keep moving. Among the prominent liquor dealers present were Henry Hirsch, President of the New-York Central Liquor Dealers' Association; Morris Tekulsky, ex-President of the association, and John McGarry.

Lawyer Fred B. House, who represents the Liquor Dealers' Association, was also present. Assistant District Attorneys Oliver and Berlinger represented the District Attorney's office.

David Morrison, a saloon keeper of 18 Orchard Street, was one of those who attempted to take advantage of the "cut rates," and who failed.

Morrison was represented by William Greenthal, who shouted out a plea of guilty.

"That won't do," said Justice Jerome; "your client has asked for a stay, and an order has been granted transferring his case to General Sessions."

"But we don't want to go to General Sessions, and we want to pay our fine now," said Mr. Greenthal.

"Very sorry," replied the Court, "but we can't take the $25. You must get the order vacated first."

Clerk Fuller became skillful in handling the money and called out: "Come on, boys, you are not half fast enough for me!"

Immediately there was a fresh rush of lawyers and their clients. The crowd in the back of the court pressed forward and crowded those in front against the bar. The struggle for a few moments was terrific, and there arose a perfect Babel.

In the midst of the excitement a man dropped a twenty-dollar bill, and he stooped down to pick it up. The rest of the crowd began to walk over him, and the unfortunate victim howled. Justice Jerome called for order and pounded his gavel on the desk, but it was no use, and it was five minutes before order was restored and the owner of the twenty-dollar bill extricated from his position.

Lawyer David H. Hunt appeared for four liquor dealers who did not plead guilty. They were: Timothy Barry, William's Bridge; George H. Sunderman, Wakefield; George Tressel, William's Bridge, and Joseph Weber, Invermere, East Chester, who all live in the annexed district. Lawyer Hunt will try the cases on the ground that the Annexation act was unconstitutional and that the Court of Special Sessions had no jurisdiction over the alleged offenses.

Assistant District Attorney Oliver announced that $7,000 had been received at noon, and the money still poured in. Up to this time 1,200 pleas of guilty had been received. Alois Brenner of Brenner's Union Park was one of those who paid a twenty-five-dollar fine. There was a lull in the proceedings about this time, and Justice Jerome announced that all those persons whose names were on the excise calendar could come into court any day next week, and, if they pleaded guilty, the fine would be $25.

A recess was taken until 2 P. M. Clerk Fuller announced that $7,850 had been taken in, making 314 cases in all. After recess, Peter Dieter, who has been in jail three days for selling liquor to a minor, was called to the bar. Dieter's counsel explained that his client was not a regular barkeeper, but was an iron worker, and had worked in the saloon of George A. Ulmer, 1,543 Avenue A, a few days for his board. Justice Jerome suspended sentence. Then a number of saloon keepers who had not paid their fines in the morning stepped to the bar and paid the $25. The crush was not at all so great as in the morning session, but a considerable sum was added to the Treasury of the Special Sessions Court.

Some amusement was caused by John Kelleher, a barkeeper, in the Arlon Hotel, Third Avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-first and One Hundred and Twenty-second Streets. Kelleher pleaded guilty.

"I won't pay any fine," said Kelleher.

"You won't pay—do you mean that?" asked Clerk Fuller.

"I mean I haven't got the money," said Kelleher, who appeared frightened.

This case was left over until next week.

Mr. Fuller, who was almost exhausted from the day's work, said that, as far as he could compute, $8,050 had been taken in fines in the entire day. This would make a total of 332 cases.

SIXTEEN MINERS WERE DROWNED

The Accident Was Due to Carelessness, the Danger Being Known.

CENTRAL CITY, Col., Aug. 30.—The list of those supposed to be dead in the two mines numbers sixteen. William Prisk was rescued alive. Ten men are known to be dead under 200 feet of water. Four are possibly in the tunnel. It is comparatively dry, but the water having cut off ventilation, the gas will kill the imprisoned men. Volunteers are trying to force their way to where the entombed miners are supposed to be.

State Mining Inspector Talbot arrived this morning to investigate the disaster. He says it will be impossible to rescue any more of the miners. The accident was due to carelessness. The danger was known, but neither of the mines where the men lost their lives had pumping apparatus, and when the water rushed in it rose ten feet a second, and the unfortunate men sank out of sight.

A corrected list of the dead follows: William Thomas, J. O. Brouse, Thomas Williams, Thomas Carbis, Oliver Patnoster, Achill Apancini, Martin Racona, and Nazzarino. All the above were married men, leaving wives and from two to five children each. The single men lost are N. Vegas, C. Croskenback, James Harris, Steve Vallerro, and John Perko.

Security for Stolen Goods.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—A bicycle valued at $100 was stolen July 15 from George R. Winslow of Oswego, N. Y. The wheel was found to-day in the possession of Isaac Clinkover, 178 Newark Avenue. Mr. Clinkover had bought the wheel from a stranger, paying him $28 for it.

Mr. Winslow fully identified the wheel, and proved ownership, but Mr. Clinkover thought he should be reimbursed.

The case was taken before Police Justice Potts. He directed Mr. Winslow to give security for the $28, which he did, and the case will be argued at the convenience of the contestants.

Lima Oil Listed.

The Standard Oil Company won a victory yesterday afternoon in its fight to have the Ohio product known as Lima oil listed by the Produce Exchange, in competition with the high-grade oil from the Pennsylvania fields. A meeting of the petroleum trade of the Produce Exchange was held in the rooms of the Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange at 3:15 o'clock, to consider the petition of the Standard Oil Company. Hugh King of the firm of McGoey & King, opposed the listing of the Lima product, but he was overruled about six to one.

SECRETARY LAMONT IS GENEROUS

Offers to Advance the Money Necessary to Pay the Army—Cause of the Deficit and Possible Remedy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The interest Secretary Lamont takes in the army was clearly shown yesterday when he offered to advance $50,000 to Paymaster General Stanton to pay the officers and men of the army who did not receive their June salaries owing to a deficiency in the appropriation for the pay of the army for the fiscal year, ending June 30 last.

The matter came up during a conference Gen. Stanton had with the Secretary. Secretary Lamont suggested borrowing the necessary amount, but the General informed him that as Secretary of War he had no authority to do this. Gen. Stanton added that "Mr. Lamont," as a "private citizen," however, might advance the money.

The Secretary replied that the army ought to be paid, and said that he was inclined to advance the money himself.

Gen. Stanton replied that if the money were advanced he would gladly pay the troops.

Here the matter ended for the time being, and what further steps the Secretary will take or has taken remains to be disclosed.

Even if the Secretary should advance the money there is a question as to whether the accounting officers of the Treasury would approve the vouchers. It is feared they will hold that Congress made a certain allowance for the pay of the army for the year in question, and that the Secretary and Paymaster General have no authority to increase this allowance. It is certain that neither of these officials has authority to borrow money. In case the Secretary should make the advance from his private resources, he would have to depend upon Congress to make the loan good by a deficiency appropriation.

Senator Harris of Tennessee, who was present during the conference, remarked that if the Secretary would make the advance he would guarantee the passage of a deficiency bill by next January reimbursing him.

The enlisted men do not feel the loss of the month's pay in question as much as the officers do. In the case of the men they are clothed, fed, and furnished quarters, while the majority of the officers have homes of their own, and families to care for.

The deficiency in last year's appropriation will be small compared with the deficiency for the current year. The deficiency of the fiscal year 1894-5 amounted, as already stated, to about $50,000, while the shortage for this fiscal year, judging from present calculations, will be about $300,000.

The chief deficit for this year will arise from the action of the last Congress in directing the payment to troops of retained pay and making no appropriation for the purpose. The proposed change in the system of paying troops will also take away from paymasters a previously available fund in the shape of deposits made with them by men who wanted to save money. What the outcome of this financial muddle will be is not clear, but it will certainly be among the first matters called to the attention of the next Congress.

The Secretary started for New-York tonight, and it is believed that his trip has a direct connection with his proposition to make up the deficiency in the army payroll.

THE FUNERAL OF ROBERT A. BURCH

Former Associates Send a Delegation —A Eulogy by Dr. Storrs.

The funeral of Robert A. Burch, late managing editor of The Brooklyn Daily Eagle, was held yesterday afternoon at 281 Henry Street.

The services, which were of the simplest character, were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, who was Mr. Burch's pastor. Floral tributes from The Eagle staff and other friends of the journalist were the only decorations.

At the conclusion of the burial ritual of the Congregational Church, the Rev. Dr. Storrs delivered a short address, in the course of which he said of Mr. Burch:

> He was as conscientious as he was affectionate, and had always a high moral ideal, by which he tested both others and himself. The profession to which he was devoted, the noble profession of journalism, educated this in him, because all the instincts of his spirit and the habits of his life were in harmony with it. He did not become self confident, cynical, partisan in temper, hasty in judgment, or sharp and imperious in expression of that judgment, as his experience was prolonged in editorial work. Rather he became more gentle all the time, more catholic in spirit, while naturally he also became more wide in thought, more richly possessed of various knowledge, and with a completer mastery of the noble art of the expression of thought.

Among those who attended the service were the Rev. Thomas H. Burch of Ridgefield, Conn., ex-Judge Joshua M. Van Cott, Dr. Joshua M. Van Cott, Jr., and A. H. Van Cott. The following committee represented The Brooklyn Daily Eagle: William Hester, George F. Dobson, Alfred C. Burton, Charles M. Skinner, Miss Mary F. Walton, Miss Anna Higgins, George F. Dougass, W. L. Lockwood, and Patrick Gelson.

Mr. Burch's body was buried in Greenwood Cemetery.

MORE MONEY FOR CLEAN STREETS

An Appropriation of $113,000—A Decision for Mr. Brookfield.

At the meeting of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday, Col. Waring, Commissioner of the Street Cleaning Department, obtained an appropriation of $113,000. The board granted $80,638.66 of this sum on the certificate of the Board of Health that the present sanitary condition of the city cannot be maintained unless the streets are cleaned.

Col. Waring's pay roll for August amounts to $32,686.86, and this comes out of the regular street-cleaning appropriation.

The Corporation Counsel filed an opinion with the board to the effect that the Commissioner of Public Works had the necessary power to consolidate the Bureau of Street Improvements with that of Water Purveyor. This opinion was asked for because ex-Superintendent William M. Dean of the former bureau had claimed that he had been unlawfully discharged when his bureau was abolished.

The Board of Health got an appropriation of $3,173.35 to pay the salaries of inspectors of contagious diseases.

The lease of the offices of the Aqueduct Commissioners in the Stewart Building, was renewed at $10,200 a year.

THE LAW'S DELAYS ARE INTERRUPTED

Ballot-Box Stuffer Reene Put in Jail by His Bondsman's Executor.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 30.—The law's delays have been aptly illustrated in the case of William Reen, one of the ballot-box stuffers of this city. Although the crime was committed in 1889 and the conviction was had in 1892, Reen, by means of various appeals, managed to keep out of jail until about two weeks ago, when he was locked up for the first time, not because the case was finally decided against him, but because his bondsman died. He was surrendered by the executor of the estate.

Reen's counsel applied to Judge Lippincott for his release on a writ of habeas corpus. The contention set up was that the executor had no right to surrender the defendant; that that could be done only by the bondsman. Judge Lippincott denied the writ, holding that the executor was responsible to the estate and could do any act that could be done by the bondsman were he still alive. Reen will now have to remain in jail until his case is decided, unless he can procure a new bondsman.

New Canddates at West Point.

WEST POINT, Aug. 30.—Seven candidates presented themselves for admission to the Military Academy to-day. They reported first to the Superintendent, and afterward to Major Torney, the Post Surgeon. They were than marched before the Academic Board for mental examination. They will undergo a physical examination before a board of army surgeons to-morrow. If admitted to the academy, they will be known as "septs," and that name will cling to them afterward.

The candidates are Arthur A. Greene, Kansas; James Hanson, South Dakota; John McCullough, Kansas; Martin H. Manlon, Louisiana; Fred H. Phillips, Tennessee; William A. Speffer, Louisiana, and Robert Steward, Tennessee.

DID NOT MAKE HER JUMP

Brooklyn Bridge Police Interfere with Mrs. McArthur's Plans.

HUSBAND AND HER BOY WITH HER

She Thought to Leap into the East River and Thus Gain Notoriety Available for Dime Museum Posings.

Mrs. Clara McArthur of 162 East One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street attempted to jump off the Brooklyn Bridge at 5:30 o'clock yesterday morning, but was prevented by the bridge policemen, who had been warned that a woman was going to take the risky leap and were keeping close watch. Several extra men were detailed to duty. Sergt. Hayes had command on one roadway and Roundsman Williams on the other roadway.

John McArthur, the woman's husband, was party to all the plans, and, in fact, superintended the arrangements. Mr. and Mrs. McArthur brought to the bridge with them their five-year-old boy, Robert, so that he might see his mother jump.

McArthur arranged everything with the greatest care. He and his wife and little boy drove down town in a cab. McArthur took a seat on the box with the driver, when they reached the bridge, to see that the driver did not interfere with the plans. Three of his friends, "Jack" Smith, Edward Graham, and Albert Gardwood, rowed down the East River in a boat. Graham was put on shore to signal the arrival of the carriage. Gardwood landed and went out on the bridge promenade to signal if everything was all right. Smith remained in the boat to take Mrs. McArthur from the water when she had made the plunge. All the men had worked on railroads and they agreed on a code of railroad signals.

The object was to have Mrs. McArthur gain notoriety so that she could pose in dime museums as the first woman who had leaped from Brooklyn Bridge. It was proposed to have plenty of witnesses to the jump, and word was circulated somehow in the neighborhood about the New-York end of the bridge that a woman was going to leap early in the morning, and a considerable crowd assembled. The bridge police were notified to be on the lookout, it is said, by some one who had been invited to witness the feat.

It was planned that Mrs. McArthur should make the jump from the second lamp post east of the New-York pier, on the south roadway. The police recognized the McArthur carriage as soon as it reached the Bridge entrance, and at once telephoned to the policemen stationed at the Brooklyn end of the bridge to be on the lookout. The signal that the carriage was coming was also sent along to the policemen stationed at intervals along the roadway. The police said they knew the carriage, because McArthur was so white and betrayed so much nervousness.

McArthur, seeing that the carriage was under close surveillance, and that it would be useless for his wife to undertake the leap, drove on across the Bridge without stopping. No arrests were made. The men in the boat and the crowd waiting on the dock were mystified in the meanwhile what had happened.

The McArthurs had returned home when a reporter for The New-York Times called there yesterday afternoon. They live in a back room on the top floor of the house occupied by Nehemiah Gilpatrick. Mrs. McArthur was holding her boy in her arms. His eyes were still big with the morning's excitement.

McArthur, who aided his wife to get ready for the jump, is built like an athlete. He said he was formerly employed on the railroads as a "boss" caulker.

"It is not fair," he said, "to say that I persuaded my wife to attempt the feat. She made up her mind to it herself. I helped her get ready when I found I could not dissuade her. She has a right to do as she pleases."

"That is true," Mrs. McArthur said. "I made up my mind long ago to jump off the Bridge. My husband read to me from a newspaper last Winter about some one who made the leap. I said, 'Why, that is nothing at all.' I said that myself. My husband laughed at me, and told me, in fun, I had better try it and I said I would. That is the way it all tarted.

"I went down this morning, fully intending to jump. I was not the least bit nervous. My husband has done all the fretting. In fact, he is about worn out with anxiety. I put on, before leaving home, a suit of yellow and black tights, and over them a close-fitting dress that I was going to leave in the carriage. I had my shoes weighted with sand. I cannot swim, but there was no danger of my drowning, because I wore a new kind of life preserver that has little balloons that fit under the arms. I had around my neck a little silk American flag. I was going to hold my hands high above my head and just step off. I know that I should not have had the slightest trouble if I was fooled this time, but you may rest assured I shall make the leap."

"Why did you take your little boy along?" Mrs. McArthur was asked.

"Oh, Robbie wished to see his mother jump, didn't you dear?"

"Yes," the child replied, "and you will jump off the Bridge, won't you, mamma?"

"Anyhow, we could not leave the boy here, as there is no one to stay with him," Mrs. McArthur continued. "I just wish the police had let us alone. I do not see why they should interfere."

Mrs. McArthur is rather tall. She has dark eyes and hair. She speaks intelligently except on the subject of bridge-jumping.

McArthur fumed because an evening paper had called him a "worthless fellow," and had spoken sarcastically about his generous action in assisting his wife to jump off the Bridge.

"It was not my fault," he said. "Mrs. McArthur had made up her mind and I could not help myself. I could not jump off the Bridge. I am top-heavy. She would go down as straight as an arrow. I have run just as big risks in fifteen years of railroading. Now you could not persuade my wife to ride in a boxcar. I will do anything on a freight train, and I have been badly hurt several times. My wife has a talent for bridge-jumping. She has not had any actual experience, but she has the right idea. She would have been a drawing card in a dime museum had she succeeded this morning. My wife went to see a museum manager two months ago, but he did not make her an offer."

TILLERMAN FIELDS MAY RECOVER

Brooklyn May Sue the Long Island Railroad for Wrecking Its Truck.

Charles Fields, the tillerman of Hook and Ladder Truck No. 7 of East New-York, which was run into by a Manhattan Beach train at Vesta and Liberty Avenues, and who was the most severely injured man in the company, was reported yesterday as doing well in St. Mary's Hospital. The other men who were injured were only slightly hurt.

Engineer Frederick Shurtcliff and Conductor George Schumander of the railroad train and William Clark, the flagman, who were arrested, were arraigned before Justice Murphy in the Gates Avenue Police Court yesterday morning. Schumander was discharged, but the two other prisoners were held for further examination.

The evidence given yesterday tended to exonerate the flagman from blame.

Fire Commissioner Wurster said yesterday that the city would probably sue the Long Island Railroad Company for the destruction of the truck.

Illegal Employment of a Child.

Rudolph C. Korber, a manufacturer of sweetmeats, at 173 and 175 Chambers Street, was taken before Magistrate Crane in the Tombs Police Court yesterday, by Factory Inspector Nash. He was charged with employing Antonia Vandani, a girl less than thirteen years old, in violation of the law.

Korber asserted that he had never employed the child, but did employ her mother. He said the child sometimes helped her mother. The man's statement was not satisfactory, and he was committed for trial.

Sheriff Tamsen's New Secretary.

Sheriff Tamsen appointed George W. Strassner his private secretary yesterday, in place of Henry Oviatt.

Mr. Strassner is a member of the German-American Reform Union, and was formerly stenographer of the Fifth District Court.

MORE BALLOON REPORTING, MAY BE

Weird Rumor of Explosion Aboard a Spanish Ship a Silly Invention, Says Agent Rohle.

A rumor was printed in a newspaper yesterday morning to the effect that the Spanish steamship Villaverde, chartered by Gen. Campos, had been blown up at sea. The exciting tale had it that the Villaverde left New-York on Aug. 21, with a ton of dynamite aboard.

The dynamite, for some reason or other, exploded and blew the good ship Villaverde to smithereens. It is not clear just where this happened, but at some point on the bosom of the Atlantic between New-York and Cuba. The news must have been secured by a special correspondent on the spot in a balloon.

Frederick Rohle, manager of the Spanish line which owns the steamship, was asked in reference to the romance by a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday afternoon.

"It is about the silliest invention yet," he said, "and would be a big joke, except that it has a serious side. The steamers of this line are not invalidating their insurance or getting into other difficulties by carrying munitions of war.

"Here are the exact facts. The Villaverde is used in our island trade. Since April last, however, she has been chartered and used by Gen. Campos. It was recently found necessary thoroughly to scrape and clean her. There is no dry dock in Cuba adapted to the purpose, and so she came here. She was at once dry docked, scraped, and painted. On the afternoon of Aug. 19, she came to her pier, discharged a small cargo of sugar, and sailed away in ballast at 4 P. M., Aug. 21.

"She arrived at Havana at 6 A. M. on Aug. 26. I understand, unofficially, that she is now either at Nuevitas or Puerto Principe, with Gen. Campos aboard. I want to state, in the most emphatic manner, that she did not ship a particle of dynamite, powder, or any other explosive or arms at this port, and her sole purpose in coming here was to be dry docked."

BULLET JUST MISSED HIS HEART

R. T. Allen of Omaha Shoots Himself on a Train, Near Buffalo, but He Will Recover.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—R. T. Allen of 550 South Twenty-sixth Street, Omaha, Neb., shot himself on a New-York Central train a few miles out of Buffalo this morning. Mr. Allen went to the toilet room at the rear of the car and a moment later the passengers were startled by a pistol shot. Several men found Allen weltering in a pool of blood which oozed from a bullet wound in his left side.

Mr. Allen and his wife and daughter left Omaha two weeks ago for New-York, where Miss Allen was to be placed in the Conservatory of Music. After all the arrangements had been made Mr. Allen and his wife went to Lyndhurst, N. J., to spend a few days. After remaining there a short time, Mr. Allen decided to return to Omaha, leaving his wife and daughter in the East. He took the train last night. After arising this morning he went into the smoker and lit a cigar. He had smoked about half of it when he laid it on the windowsill and went to the toilet room at the end of the car.

When, at 8:30 o'clock, he was taken to the Emergency Hospital, the doctors found that the bullet had just touched the apex of the heart. The aim was well directed, and had not the bullet struck some hard substance in his clothes and glanced off he would have been killed. Mr. Allen will recover.

There is no cause assigned for Mr. Allen's act. He has no money or business troubles, and his domestic relations are reported to be perfectly harmonious. Temporary insanity is the only solution of the affair.

At the hospital Allen said he had no idea what prompted him to the deed. He appears to be a refined and educated man, and is a musician of great ability. Telegrams were sent to his wife and daughter, and they arrived here to-night.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF DISTILLERS

An Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, Formed for Mutual Protection.

The independent distillers, who claim to control the entire trade of the United States in spirits and alcohol, have held several meetings in the last few days at the office of the American Distributing Company, 40 Wall Street, and yesterday they came to a final understanding and formed a close alliance, offensive and defensive, for mutual protection.

The following agreement was signed:

> "The undersigned, having secured and now controlling practically the entire trade of the United States in spirits and alcohol, are confronted by a new organization, the American Spirits Manufacturing Company, successors to the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, who desire to gain a position in the trade at our expense. We feel that by united action and co-operation we can better protect our mutual interests, as well as the trade at large, thereby serving the best interests of our customers at a minimum expense.
>
> "The name of the association is the Independent Distillers' Protective Association. The object of the association

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Determined Strength Notwithstanding London Selling.

MANY STOCKS SCORE MATERIAL GAINS

Gold Shipments No Longer Effective for Bear Use—Contraction of Business in View of Approaching Holidays.

FRIDAY—P.M.

If there are any doubters left as to the immediate future of the market, its course to-day should convince them. With London selling, the withdrawal of $2,320,000 of gold for export by to-morrow's steamers, and the natural indisposition to undertake new ventures on the eve of a recess which will practically extend from to-night until Tuesday morning, the market displayed wonderful strength, and, notwithstanding a recession in the morning, closed practically unchanged from yesterday, with many stocks recording substantial gains. After Sept. 1 many people who have been spending the Summer out of town will return, and as the month advances the number will increase; so that the buying power will be vastly augmented. The trade reports printed elsewhere in The Times to-day leave no room for question as to the phenomenal revival of activity in all branches of business, and this means everything to the railways, the securities of which are dealt in on the Stock Exchange. The London financial press may continue to write bearish articles on American railways—they have done so steadily since the improvement set in last February, to the great cost of those who heeded them—but argue as they may, they cannot change existing conditions nor check the prosperity which is now apparent in every section of the United States, and which must ultimately be reflected in greatly increased earnings by the railways.

Instead of weakness as a result of London's attitude, to-day's market simply became dull. The buying orders were sufficient to prevent any great decline, and local holders of stocks displayed no disposition to part with them. At the close, while few stocks had lost more than small fractions, several specialties were materially higher. Chicago Gas was notably strong and gained 1⅜ points. Tennessee Coal and Iron sold up to 104⅜, but receded to 80⅜, a net gain of ⅝. The company has increased the price of iron $1 a ton, and it goes into effect at once. Wabash preferred gained a point and Flint and Père Marquette added 1⅜ points to its recent gains. The reason for the steady advance in the latter stock came out to-day, when it was announced that the company intended to build its own line into Toledo from Monroe, a distance of about twenty miles. Its terminal facilities at Toledo are also to be increased. Hitherto its trains have gone into Toledo over the Lake Shore tracks, and its business has been hampered. Now it will make connections with several other roads, and the result must prove beneficial to the property.

There was the usual speculation in Sugar and Tobacco shortly, although the volume of business in them was somewhat smaller than on recent days. Tobacco declined to 92¼, but rallied and, closed at 93¼, a net loss of ¼. There were no further developments concerning the property. Sugar, after selling at 117⅛, fell back to 110, and closed at 110⅝, a loss of ½. The other industrials were quiet and steady.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1¼ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in light demand. Rates were 1¼ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2¼ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was moderately active. Rates were 3½@3¾ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cents. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less well known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $93,164,624, and the balances were $6,057,-290. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $373,274.

Money in London, ½ per cent.; short and three-months' bills ⅝ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.89 for sixty days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89 for sixty-day bills, $4.90 for demand, $4.90¼ for cable transfers, and $4.88@$4.88¼ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.17½ for long and 5.15⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 95½ and 95⅞, and guilders at 40⅞ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—30@40c discount. Boston—50@10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling ⅛c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, $1.25 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67@67⅜. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67c per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London, bar silver sold at 30 9-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date.	$46,941,834
Imports for the same period.	22,721,546
Net exports	$24,220,288
Net exports to date, 1894.	71,066,948
Net exports to date, 1893.	24,486,456
Net exports to date, 1892.	48,882,053

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Bay State Gas	⅛
Colorado Fuel & Iron	1
Consolidated Gas	⅛
Flint & P. M.	1½
Iowa Central pf	1½
Laclede Gas	⅜
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	2¼
St. Louis Southwestern pf	⅜
United States Leather pf	¾
Wabash pf	1

DECLINED.

National Lead pf	1¼
New-York, Lake Erie & West. pf	1
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	⅞

RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS.

Railroad bonds, while not reaching the phenomenal total of the last few days, were yet very active, the sales amounting to well toward $3,000,000. Transactions were better distributed, and the demand for heretofore neglected issues is daily growing. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., Cal. & Pacific 1st	1⅝
Denver & Rio Grande 4s	1¼
Ind., Ill. & Iowa 4s	1¼
Louisville & Nashville 1st, S. & N. Ala.	1
Missouri, Kansas & Texas 2d	1
Missouri Pacific t. r. 5s	1
Oregon Improvement con.	2½
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1st, Birm.	2
Texas Pacific 2d	1⅛
Union Elevated 1st	1
U. P., Denver & G. 1st	1½
Wabash 2d	1
Wisconsin Central 1st, t. r.	2⅝

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1¼
Alton & Terre Haute 1st	1
Int. & Great Northern 1st	1½
Oregon Improvement 1st	1

Government bonds were firm. The 4s, registered, of 1907, advanced ¼, and the 4s of 1925, ⅛. There was a sale of $1,000 currency 6s of 1899 at 109. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112¼	113
4s, c., 1907	112⅝	113
4s, r., 1925	123⅝	123¾
4s, c., 1925	123½	123¾
5s, r., 1904	115¾	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115¾	116¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	104	..
Currency 6s, 1898	107½	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $2,500 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 sold at 63¾.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	26	26	25½	25½	25⅜	25½	500
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	74	75	2
American Express	114½	115	114½	115	113	116	15
*American Sugar Refining	110¾	111⅞	110	110⅝	110¼	110⅝	45,985
*American Sugar Refining pf	104	104¾	104	104¾	103½	104½	70
American Tobacco	92¼	96	92¼	93¼	93¼	93¾	29,590
American Tobacco pf	112½	114½	112½	112½	109	113	120
Atch., Top. & S. F., 3d in. pd.	20⅜	20⅜	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	11,251
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	34⅞	35¼	34½	35⅛	34⅜	35¼	1,620
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾	203
Baltimore & Ohio	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜	65	65½	100
*Bay State Gas	20½	20½	20½	20½	20	21	200
Canada Southern	57	57½	57	57	57¼	57½	569
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	21⅜	21½	21⅜	21¾	21⅞	330
Chicago Gas	62⅜	64⅜	62¾	62⅞	63¾	64	16,047
Chicago & Alton	165	165	165	165	163	..	30
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	53½	53½	53½	53½	54	55	50
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	104¾	104⅞	104¾	104⅞	104¾	105¾	400
Chicago & Northwestern	105¾	106⅛	105½	105⅞	105⅜	106	4,440
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	91	91⅜	90⅞	91	91	91⅛	10,255
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49	49¼	48¾	49	49	49¼	1,060
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	97½	97⅜	97½	97⅛	95	97½	50
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	76½	77¼	76⅜	76⅝	76½	76⅝	23,410
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	120½	120½	120¼	120¼	129	120⅝	200
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	83½	83⅞	83	83½	83½	83⅝	10,483
Colorado Fuel & Iron	35⅝	39¼	38⅞	39¼	39	39¼	600
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25	25	25	25	25⅛	25¼	100
Consolidated Coal	32	32	32	32	32½	..	15
Consolidated Gas Company	142½	143	142½	143	..	..	300
Delaware & Hudson	131	131	131	131	130½	131¼	486
Denver & Rio Grande pf	52	52¼	52	52¼	52	52¼	510
Dist. & C. F., all in. pd.	21⅞	21⅞	21¼	21⅜	21¼	21⅜	5,720
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	96	96	96	98	99½	100	10
Flint & Pere Marquette	18¼	19	18¼	18⅞	18⅝	19	1,500
General Electric	37½	38	37½	37½	37¼	37⅝	1,170
Illinois Central	104½	104⅞	104½	104⅞	104	104½	380
Indiana, Illinois & Iowa	17¾	18	17¾	18	17	18	200
Iowa Central	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅛	11¼	100
Iowa Central pf	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37	38	100
Laclede Gas	28	28	27½	27¾	27	28	400
Lake Erie & Western	26	26	26	26	26¼	26½	235
Lake Erie & Western pf	80	80	80	80	80	80¾	125
Lake Shore	151	151	151	151	151½	152	10
Long Island	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼	85	87	100
*L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	15⅝	16	150
Louisville & Nashville	63¼	63⅝	63¼	63¼	63¼	63⅝	2,880
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9½	100
Louis. N. A. & Chicago pf	26¾	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	26½	27	200
Manhattan Consolidated	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¼	114¾	300
*Metropolitan Traction	101	101	101	101	100⅞	101½	600
Michigan Central	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¾	118
Minn. & St. Louis	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	24⅞	24⅜	25	203
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜	84½	85	150
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	57⅜	58½	57⅜	58½	58¼	59	697
Missouri Pacific	39½	39⅝	39⅜	39⅝	39½	39⅝	2,300
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	18½	18⅝	18½	18⅝	18⅜	18½	710
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	38	38⅜	37⅞	38⅛	37⅞	38⅛	1,675
Morris & Essex	164	164	164	164	..	..	5
*National Lead Company	35¼	35⅝	35½	35⅝	35	35½	400
*National Lead Company pf	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90⅝	90½	92	200
New-Jersey Central	109¼	110⅜	109¼	109⅜	109½	109¾	2,050
New-York Central	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	104¼	104½	740
New-York, L. E. & Western	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	625
New-York, L. E. & West. pf.	28	28	28	28	25	27	100
New-York, Sus. & Western	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜	13⅜	13⅞	335
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	34½	35	34½	35	34⅞	35	930
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅝	5¾	100
Northern Pacific	5⅜	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅜	605
Northern Pacific pf	18⅝	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	18½	18¾	300
Ontario Mining	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼	9½	10½	50
Ontario & Western	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	18	200
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	11	12	525
Pacific Mail	30⅜	30⅜	30¼	30⅝	30½	30¾	2,160
Philadelphia & Reading	19	19⅝	19	19¼	19¼	19⅝	18,049
Pittsburg & Western pf	33½	33½	33½	33½	32¾	33¾	20
Pitts., C. & St. Louis	20⅝	20⅝	20	20	20	20¾	2,000
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf	56	58	56	57¼	57	58	925
Rio Grande Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¾	18	200
Rome Watertown & Ogdens.	116¼	117⅛	116¼	117¼	116	117	46
St. Louis Southwestern	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8⅝	8¼	8¾	1,800
St. Louis Southwestern pf	17⅞	18⅝	17⅞	18⅝	18⅝	19	4,332
St. Paul & Duluth	33	33	33	33½	32½	35	100
St. Paul & Omaha	45	45¼	45	45	44¾	45¼	1,080
Southern Pacific	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	25⅞	25⅝	26¼	300
Southern Railway	14	14	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅞	1,340
Southern Railway pf	42	42	41¾	41¾	41⅝	41¾	1,739
Tennessee Coal & Iron	39½	40⅛	39½	39⅝	39⅜	40	7,951
Texas Pacific	12¼	12⅝	12¼	12⅜	12½	12⅞	1,830
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝	2½	3	370
Union Pacific	15¼	15⅝	15¼	15⅜	15¼	15½	1,380
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	7½	7¾	7½	7¾	..	..	1,880
United States Cordage	3	3	3	3	3	3½	100
United States Cordage pf	12½	12½	12½	12½	12	12⅜	100
*U. S. Cordage pf., 2d in. pd.	11½	11½	11½	11½	..	..	200
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 2d in. pd.	22½	22¾	22¾	22¾	..	..	400
*U. S. Cordage, 3d in. pd.	7	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	7⅛	7½	2,150
*U. S. Cordage pf., 3d in. pd.	14	14½	14	14¼	14	14½	700
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 3d in. pd.	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	27¾	28¼	550
United States Rubber	40½	41	40½	40⅝	40½	41¾	900
United States Rubber pf	94	94⅜	94	94⅜	93½	94⅝	300
*United States Leather	17	17½	17	17⅛	17⅛	17⅜	1,510
*United States Leather pf	84⅞	85¼	84⅞	85¼	85¼	85⅝	1,000
United States Express	47½	47½	47½	47½	47	51	100
Wabash	9½	9⅝	9½	9⅝	9⅜	9⅝	1,675
Wabash pf	23⅝	24⅜	23⅝	24½	24⅛	24½	7,040
Western Union Telegraph	94½	94⅝	94½	94⅝	94⅜	94½	1,747
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16	16¼	600
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜	51	100
Wisconsin Central	7¼	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7⅜	7½	1,190
Total sales							254,021

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

Am Cot'n Oil Co 8s 1,000	112	Intern'l & Gt N 1st 2,000	120½	Ohio Southern 1st ex June coup 22,000	90	Scioto Val & N E 4s 8,000	20F	84½
2,000	111	Iowa Cent'l 1st 5s 1,000	95	Ohio Southern M 4s 2,000	87½	Tex & Pac 2d inc 5,000		28¼
1,000	112	Iron Steamboat 6s 2,500	50	5,000	35⅜	6,000		28½
Atch, Col & Pac 1st 10,000	45	Kan Pac 1st Cons 2,000	76	3,000	35½	10,000		29
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued 45,000	83½	Trust Co certfs 3,000	76	Oregon Impvmt 1st 2,000	97	13,000		29¼
Atch, Top & S Fé adjustment 4s when issued 10,000	57⅞	Laclede Gas Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000	97½	Oreg Imp Co con 5s 20,000	47	10,000		29⅜
15,000	57¾	4,000	97	8,000	47½	18,000		29½
10,000	57⅞	Lehigh V Term 5s 50,000s20F	114	Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co certfs 2,000	101⅞	5,000		29¾
21,000	57¾	Lehigh & W B Con assented 3,000	110	8,000	102	56,000		29¾
20,000	58	Lo & Nashv Cons 1,000	109½	Oreg'n R & Nav 1st 25,000	112½	5,000		29⅝
5,000	58⅜	Louisv & Nashville S & N Ala gtd 5s 15,000	98½	Oregon Short Line 6s 3,000	102½	10,000		29¾
16,000	58¼	Lo, N A & Chi G M 6,000	75¾	Trust Co certfs 20,000	103⅞	Tol, A A & G T 1st Trust Receipts 1,000		87
5,000	58⅝	Met'polit'n Elev 1st 2,000	120	Oreg Sh Line G 1st Trust Co certfs 7,000	59¼	Tol, Peo & W'n 4s 13,000		81¼
Atch, Top & S F 2d 3⅜ Class A Trust Co certfs 1st instlmt paid 10,000	35⅜	Met'polit'n Elev 2d 5,000	108	Pac of Mo 2d Ext 1,000	107½	Union Elev 1st 6s 10,000		106
5,000	35½	Mexican Int 1st 4s 7,000	76½	P & R 1st pf, inc 25,000	37¼	5,000		106½
3,000	35⅝	Mil. & St. Paul 1st South'n Minn Div 2,000	120	10,000	37¼	1,000		107
15,000	35½	Mil & St P G M 4s Series A 5,000	96½	5,000	37⅜	Union Pac 1st, '96 13,000		107
10,000	35⅝	Minn & St L con 5s 1,000	103¾	6,000	37½	Union Pac 1st, '97 2,000		107¼
40,000	35¾	Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 1,000	91	10,000	37⅝	1,000		107⅛
47,000	35⅞	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 9,000	89¼	25,000	37⅝	1,000		107¼
15,000	35⅝	Missouri Pac 3d 5,000	113	10,000	37¾	Union Pac 1st, '98 1,000		107¼
10,000	36	Mo Pac Trust 5s 8,000	75	10,000	37⅞	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 3,000		97
20,000	35⅞	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000	68½	2d pf inc 10,000c	23	U P. Den & Gulf 1st 8,000		23¼
5,000	35¾	5,000	68⅝	5,000	23¼	6,000		41¾
Atlan & Pac gtd 4s 10,000	51¼	10,000	68¼	15,000	23⅜	10,000		41½
Atlantic & Pac Inc 50,000	4	16,000	68⅜	25,000	23⅝	1,000		41¾
5,000	4¼	Mo. Kan & Texas 2d 14,000	68	6,000	23¾	8,000		42
Blyn W & W Co 5s 8,000	104¼	2,000	68½	1,000	23¾	5,000c		42
Buff, R & P G M 5s 5,000	99	5,000	68¾	11,000	23½	26,000		42
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,500	107¾	13,000	69	3d pf, inc 20,000	17	4,000		42¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 6,000	83¼	7,000	69¼	5,000c	17	5,000		42½
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 25,000	97½	2,000	69¼	15,000	17	24,000		42¾
Chi, B & Q Cons 7s 4,000	120⅜	Mo, K & T of Tex 5s 9,000	93¼	10,000	17¼	15,000		42½
Chic, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 10,000	101½	Missouri Pac 3d 5,000	113	20,000	17½	10,000		42⅝
Chicago & Erie 1st 10,000s20F	107	9,000	112	10,000	17¾	10,000		42⅞
15,000	107¼	Mo Pac Trust 5s 8,000	75	2,000	17	5,000		43
25,000s20F	107	Mob & Ohio G M 4s 10,000	68½	Phil & Reading gen 4,000	85¼	U S Cordage 1st Trust Co ctfs 15,000		47⅜
5,000s20F	106¼	5,000	68¾	Phil & R Defd inc 9,000	3¾	1,000c		47¾
5,000s20F	106¾	10,000	68½	4s Trust Receipts 10,000	77	7,000		48
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co certfs 4,000	83¼	16,000	68¾	13,000	77¼	6,000		47¾
30,000	49	10,000	68⅞	10,000	77	U S Leather Co 6s 1,000		114¼
10,000	48¾	Mob & Ohio Sh Ln 4s 2,000	68	17,000	77¼	Wabash 1st 5s 18,000		108½
10,000	48⅞	Nash, C & St L 1st 1,000c	104¾	Pitts & Western 1st 4,000	85½	5,000		108¾
Chi, R I & P ex 5s 10,000	106	Nash, C & St L Con 10,000	105	Rio Grande Wn 1st 20,000	77¾	5,000		108¾
Chi, R I & P Dec 5s 27,000	100	N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs small bonds ex rights 100	143½	5,000	77½	5,000		108¾
Clev, C, Chic & St L Cairo Div 1st 1,000	93	N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s 2,000	95	2,000	77¾	Wabash 2d Mtge 5s 10,000		79
Clev, Lor & Whl 1st 10,000	106¾	20,000	95¼	2,000	78	2,000		79¾
5,000	109¼	2,000	95	St L & A & T H 1st 5s 2,000	105	20,000		80
5,000	109¼	13,000	95¼	St L Southw'n 1st 1,000	80⅞	10,000		80½
Col, H Val & Tol 5s 2,000	95¾	N Y, Sus & W'n G M 2,000	85½	St L Southw'n 2d inc 11,000	38⅜	1,000		80¼
Col & Ninth Av 1st 15,000	90	North Pac Cons 5s 10,000	41	10,000	39	1,000		80½
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 2,000	89	25,000	41¼	3,000	39¼	10,000		80¼
Denv & Rio G'de 4s 1,000	97¾	10,000	41¼	10,000	39½	Wabash Deb, Ser B 11,000		32¼
Dul & Iron R'ge 1st 10,000	100½	5,000	41¼	San An & Ar P 4s 4,000	64⅞	12,000		32⅞
Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 10,000	103¼	10,000	41¼	2,000	65	West Shore gtd 4s 7,000		107
Erie 5th Ext Gld 4s 2,000	101½	5,000	41⅝	Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000	64	5,000		107¼
F't W'th & D C 1st 11,000	72	Nor Pac col tst nts 13,000	85	10,000	64¼	Registered 500		106½
H & Tex Cen G M 4s 8,000	72½	10,000	85¼	48,000	64¾	500		107½
Ind'a, Ill & Iowa 4s 5,000	86	Nor Pac Terml 1st 3,000	105	10,000	64¼	W'n N Y & Penn gen 5,000		48½
		Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 5,000	94½	Southern Ry 1st 5s 25,000	93⅝	W'n N Y & Penn inc 3,000		19
				3,000	96⅜	W'n U Col Trust 5s 1,000		110½
				7,000	96⅞	3,000		110¾
				13,000	97	Wisconsin Cen Co 1st Trust Co certfs 20,000		58½
				Tenn C, I & R 6s, Birmingham Div 1st 5,000	93⅞	32,000		58¾
				10,000	95	20,000		59
				Tenn Div 6s 1,000	92	30,000		59¼
				Tex & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	93	40,000		59½
				2,000	93½	20,000		59⅝
				1,000	92¾	10,000		59⅞
				4,000	93	1,000		59¾
				10,000	92¾	19,000		59½
				4,000	93¼	40,000		60
				5,000	93	40,000		60¼
				10,000	93¼	30,000		60½
						10,000		60⅝
						Total		$2,776,100

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in whichthere were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	148	150
Albany & Susquehanna	170	..
Alton & Terre Haute	60	64½
American Coal	91	115
American District Telegraph	38	40
American T. & C.	96	100
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10
B. & So. Ill. pf.	132½	..
Boston A. L. pf.	105	..
Brunswick Co.	2	8
Buffalo, R. & P.	..	21
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	50	60
Bur., C. R. & N.	52	..
Canadian Pacific	56	..
Cedar F. & M.	..	10
Central Pacific	19¼	20
Chicago & Alton pf.	172	..
Chicago & N. W. pf.	147	148½
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162½	..
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	5½	6
Col. Fuel & I. pf.	93	100
Col. & H. Coal	3½	4½
C., H. V. & T. pf.	62	66
Commercial Cable	150	..
Maryland Coal pf.	50	63
Mexican Central	12⅞	13½
Minn. Iron	64	65
Mobile & O.	25	25½
N. C. & St. L.	70	90
National Linseed Oil	27½	28½
National Starch	6	8
National Starch 1st pf.	48	..
National Starch 2d pf.	24	34
New Cent. Coal	7	9
N. Y. & N. G., all in. pd.	61	64
†N. Y. & N. H.	183	185
N. Y., C. & St. L.	16¾	17¼
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	72	80
N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf.	33	34
Norfolk Southern	68	75
Norfolk & Western	4	4½
Norfolk & Western pf.	15	16
Northwestern Telegraph	106	..
Ontario Mining	8½	15
Oregon Improvement	9	12
Oregon Railway & Navigation	22	28
Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
Peo. & East	9	10
Del., Lackawanna & Western	162⅞	163½
Denver & R. G.	16	16½
D. M. & Ft. D.	10¼	11
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	53	..
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	6½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	10	..
Erie Tel. & Tel.	52¾	53½
Ev. & T. H.	35	40
Evansville & T. H. pf.	55	..
Flint & P. M. pf.	45	46
Great Northern pf.	127	130
G. B. & W., t. r.	1½	1⅝
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	3	3¾
Homestake	26½	..
Houston & Texas	3	5
Illinois Steel Co.	71	75
Kansas & Michigan	9¼	9¾
Keokuk & Des Moines	4¾	5
Keokuk & Des Moines pf.	17	..
Laclede Gas pf.	84	88
L., St. L. & T.	⅛	4
Mahoning Coal R.	106	..
Manhattan Beach	6½	6½
*Unlisted. †Ex rights.		

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug. Ref.	110¾	112	110	110½	14,540
Am. Tobacco. pf.	92⅛	96	92⅛	93	4,500
A., T. & S. F.	20	20⅜	20	20¼	1,900
A.,T.& S.F. pf.	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	100
Ark. C. Imp.	25½	25½	25¼	25¼	100
Chicago Gas.	63⅛	64⅜	63	63⅞	3,360
C., R. I. & P.	83¼	83⅞	83½	83½	1,880
Ch., B. & Q.	90⅞	91⅜	90⅞	91	2,530
C., M. & St. P.	76

	Friday.	Thurs-day.
Metropolitan Elevated 5s	*77	*77
North Chi. City R. R. 1st 6s	*106	*106
North Chi. City R. R. 4½s	*101¾	*100¾
North Chi. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*103¾	*104
W. C. St. R. R. 1st 5s	*103	*103
W. C. St. R. R. deb. 6s	102	101¾

*Bid.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 30.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.14	.14
Belcher	*.57	.58
Best & Belcher	1.00	1.10
Bodie Consolidated	.12	.15
Bulwer	.05	...
Challar	.69	.63
Con. Cal. & Va.	2.75	2.80
Crown Point	.54	.53
Gould & Curry	.52	.54
Hale & Norcross	1.75	1.85
Mexican	.66	.66
Ophir	1.60	1.00
Potosi	.60	.65
Savage	.44	.44
Sierra Nevada	.73	.44
Union Consolidated	.46	.54
Utah	.06	...
Yellow Jacket	.43	.43

COLORADO SPRINGS, Aug. 30.—Gardner & Co. report the closing quotations to-day as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Gibson	.72	.75
Anaconda	.73	.76
Portland	1.90	1.92
Argentum	.77	.77
Isabella	.26½	.27
Union	.24½	24½
Consolidated	.18½	.17

THEASURY STATEMENT.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 30th day of August, 1895:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$89,081,259.65
Gold bullion	60,226,773.69
Total	$149,308,033.34
Outstanding gold certificates	49,355,900.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	254,510.00
Total	$49,101,389.00
Balance	$100,206,634.34
Standard silver dollars	$350,222,182.00
Silver bullion	683,980.53
Total	$350,906,162.53
Outstanding silver certificates	331,356,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	8,387,957.00
Total	$322,968,547.00
Balance	27,937,615.53
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$20,515,518.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,762.25
Total	$144,517,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	144,517,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$100,016,804.36
Outstanding currency certificates	79,830,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	3,305,000.00
Total	$76,525,000.00
Balance	23,491,804.36
Treasury notes of 1890	$34,122,541.00
National bank notes	7,293,308.71
Fractional silver coin	16,063,494.03
Fractional currency	74.67
Minor coin	1,227,104.73
Deposits in National banks	14,403,883.15
Bonds and interest paid	2,226,974.28
Total	$75,337,380.47
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	8,696,208.15
Outstanding checks and drafts	4,218,762.40
Disbursing officers' balances	26,607,570.63
Post Office Department account	2,081,057.30
Miscellaneous items	1,902,842.53
Total	$43,506,501.01
Balance	31,830,879.46
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$183,466,933.94

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$530,116.56	$15,301,059.04	$29,378,043.43
Internal revenue	419,938.28	11,722,115.47	24,620,520.72
Miscellaneous	8,412.80	1,098,682.64	3,192,990.80
Total	$958,467.64	$28,121,857.15	$57,191,555.04

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$110,000.00	$5,258,000.00	$17,285,562.11
War	127,000.00	6,476,000.00	11,854,939.67
Navy	.....	2,338,000.00	4,718,486.94
Indians	13,000.00	1,825,000.00	2,502,874.53
Pensions	105,000.00	12,270,000.00	24,957,427.42
Interest	.....	2,252,800.00	9,360,573.14
Total	$355,000.00	$32,331,800.00	$70,879,863.81
Excess of receipts over expenditures	603,467.64	†4,209,942.85	†13,688,308.77

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

	This Day.	This Month.	Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	.....	$220,815.00	$403,257.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$11,820.00	626,919.00	1,600,446.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	To Date.	This Day.
United States notes (since 1879)	$289,607,638	$303,508
Treasury notes (since 1890)	75,731,817	1,275
Total	$365,339,455	$304,783

*Net gold and bullion, including $100,000,000 reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Forecast for Saturday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, generally fair, slightly warmer in the interior, southwesterly winds. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, showers in early morning, followed by fair, variable winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, light showers, variable winds. GEORGIA, showers, probably slightly warmer in southern portion, variable winds. ALABAMA, generally fair, variable winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, variable winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, variable winds. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, generally fair, variable winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WEST VIRGINIA, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair, variable winds. OHIO and INDIANA, generally fair, probably cooler Saturday evening or night, winds becoming northwesterly. TENNESSEE, showers, followed by fair, slightly cooler in central portion, variable winds. KENTUCKY, showers, followed by fair, variable winds. ILLINOIS, generally fair, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. LOWER MICHIGAN, generally fair, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, generally fair, cooler, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, generally fair, slightly cooler in extreme southeast portion, northwesterly winds, becoming variable. MONTANA, fair, warmer, easterly winds. KANSAS, fair, cooler, winds becoming northerly. COLORADO, fair, cooler in southern portion, northeasterly winds. WYOMING, fair, slightly warmer, variable winds. SOUTH DAKOTA, generally fair, warmer Saturday evening or night, north winds, shifting to east. NEBRASKA, generally fair, slightly cooler in southern portion, northerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, generally fair, variable winds. ARKANSAS, generally fair, slightly warmer in eastern portion, variable winds. IOWA, generally fair, slightly cooler, winds becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI, generally fair, cooler Saturday evening or night, winds becoming northwesterly. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer, variable winds, becoming southerly.

The pressure is relatively high along the whole Atlantic coast; a second high pressure area is central over Manitoba. A trough of low pressure extends from Kansas to Ontario. Rain has fallen in the Ohio and Middle Mississippi Valleys, the middle and South Atlantic States.

The temperature has fallen in the Northwest; it has risen on the middle slope, in the lake region, and has remained stationary elsewhere. The following heavy rainfall (in inches) was reported during the past twenty-four hours: Helena, Ark., 1.50.

The West India storm appears to have diminished markedly upon striking the land.

Disaster Overtakes Fishing Vessels.

ST. JOHN'S N. F., Aug. 30.—The French fishing vessel Yacinthe has foundered on the Grand Banks. Her crew of nineteen persons was picked up by the Gloucester schooner Emma E. Witherell and safely landed here to-day.

A terrible storm swept the Grand Banks Monday night and wrought much damage to the fishing fleet. There were to-day ten arrivals of American, Canadian, and local vessels to refit. All are considerably damaged. It is feared that many serious disasters will be shown to have resulted when full news is received.

Wining the Bostonians.

From The Boston Herald.

If California champagne isn't popularized in this town before the end of the week it will not be the fault of California Commandery, No. 1. Such prodigality hasn't been seen since the tea was thrown away in the harbor.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO.,
Bankers.
MUNICIPAL BONDS.
34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.
FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE BONDS.

At a meeting of the holders of certificates issued by the Central Trust Company on deposit of Savannah & Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds held on the 26th day of August, 1895, at which more than seventy per cent. of the certificate holders were represented, it was unanimously resolved to adopt the plan of settlement heretofore offered to the bondholders under the terms of the plan. Bondholders desiring to have their proportion of the new consolidated bonds of the Central of Georgia Railway Company cashed by the syndicate at 85 and interest from September 1st, 1895, as provided by the plan, must give written notice of such fact to the committee, and such election must also be indorsed on the certificate issued by the Central Trust Company on or before September 10th, 1895. Should any certificate holder desire to syndicate his allotment of the new Consolidated Bonds, or fail to notify the committee of his desire to accept cash for his proportion of such bonds, or fail after such notice to have his certificate stamped with such assent on or before the 10th day of September, 1895, he will be deemed to have elected to become a member of the Consolidated Bond Syndicate on the terms provided in "Modified Plan of Purchase."

Bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond until further notice.

SIMON BORG, Chairman.

R. C. MARTIN,	EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH,	F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER,	EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,	Committee.

PUBLICATION BY THE ORIENTAL BANK OF New-York of the money remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Laws of 1892, of the State of New-York.

Kate E. Brundage, 132 Bowery, March, 1878 $94.27
W. L. Covert, Fair Haven, N. J., July, 1888 67.99
Hornum Patent Register Co., 605 Grand st., October, 1880 388.86
J. G. Koerner, 85 Sheriff St., February, 1855 58.53
Katz & Weiner Brothers, 450 Broome St., January, 1868 74.75
Fourteenth Ward School Library Fund, New-York City 109.85
David Horgan, 19 Second St., January, 1890 410.76
G. W. T. Lord, 901 Broadway, April, 1886 107.51
Abe Morris, 22½ Catharine St., January, 1863 50.25
M. Schwab & Co., 220 Church St., November, 1872 63.68
Estate of James H. Sackett, 55 Chrystie St., June, 1886 53.93
Site of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier of the Oriental Bank of New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement, to the best of his knowledge and belief.

NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 9th day of August, 1895.

JOS. E. KEHOE,
Notary Public (No. 12) N. Y. Co.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed, in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689 of the Banking Laws of 1892 of the State of New-York.

Nov. 3, 1869, Miller & Herold, New-York..$55.25
Oct. 19, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York.. 73.02
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York.. 83.09
Oct. 1, 1872, A. M. Meyer, New-York..... 96.14
Oct. 1, 1874, A. M. Christaller, New-York..204.58
April 25, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York..... 65.66
May 31, 1876, S. Loesch, New-York..... 62.72
Dec. 9, 1880, F. Hunny, New-York..... 117.82
July 29, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York..... 54.56

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

JOHN A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier, of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

J. A. MORSCHHAUSER, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 29th day of August, 1895.

G. F. KRAPP, (129,)
Notary Public, N. Y. Co.
au31-law6wS

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF
Allegheny Valley Railroad Co.
7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,
LOAN $4,000,000.
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until October 1, 1895, these bonds will
BE REDEEMED AT $1,030 EACH,
with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 30, 1895.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.,
45 Wall St., New-York, Aug. 30, 1895.

The coupons of the MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS RAILWAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, maturing Sept. 1, 1895, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this company, 45 Wall St., on and after Sept. 3, 1895.

C. G. HEDGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

THE NEW-YORK BISCUIT COMPANY.

The interest due Sept. 1, 1895, on the first mortgage bonds of the New-York Biscuit Company will be paid on and after Sept. 3, at the banking house of KOUNTZE BROTHERS, 120 Broadway, New-York.

GEORGE P. JOHNSON, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, ONTARIO & WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Coupon No. 6 of the Refunding Mortgage Bonds of this company, due Sept. 1, will be paid on and after Sept. 3d at the office of the company, 56 Beaver St. R. D. RICKARD, Treas.

Dividends.

SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

The interest due September 1st, 1895, on the undermentioned bonds will be paid on and after that date as follows:

Southern Railway Co. "East Tennessee" Reorganization Mortgage Bonds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City.

Richmond & Danville Railroad Equipment Sinking Fund 5 per cent. Bonds at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York City, and in London, England, at the office of J. S. Morgan & Co.

Virginia Midland Railway Company Serial Bonds at the Safe Deposit & Trust Company, Baltimore, Md.

H. C. ANSLEY, Treasurer.

Office of
HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLING CO.,
207 Produce Exchange, August 21st, 1895.
DIVIDEND NO. 12.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Sept. 3d to stockholders of record at closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed at 3 P. M. Aug. 22d, and opened at 9 A. M. Sept. 18th.

The coupons of the first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds of the company, due Sept. 1st, 1895, will be paid by the Franklin Trust Company, Corner of Clinton and Montague Streets, Brooklyn.

THOMAS A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

THE EDISON ELECTRICAL ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
53-55-57 DUANE STREET,
NEW-YORK, August 15, 1895.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS of this company, due September 1, 1895, will be paid by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY on and after TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 5, 1895. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, and reopened on the 3d day of September, 1895.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

COUPONS DUE SEPT. 1, 1895 FROM BONDS of the LOUISVILLE & JEFFERSONVILLE BRIDGE COMPANY will be paid at the office of the Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., 23 Wall St., New-York. F. D. COMSTOCK, Treasurer.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Virginia.—CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK et al. vs. RICHMOND & DANVILLE R. R. et al.—Consolidated cause.—In equity.

Notice is hereby given that under and in pursuance of an order of the Court in the above-entitled cause on the tenth day of July, 1895, by the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia, upon the report of its Receiver, I, the undersigned, Samuel Spencer, as sole continuing Receiver of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company, appointed in said cause, will, on Tuesday, the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom in the City of New-York, at No. 111 Broadway in said city, sell at public auction, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, all my right, title and interest as such Receiver, and all the right, title and interest of the said Richmond & Danville Railroad Company in and to the following uncanceled coupons, said coupons being for the periods and belonging to the bonds hereafter designated respectively, to wit:

July 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $150,000 Elberton Railroad Company First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1891, to March 1, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $30,000 Lawrenceville Railroad Co. First Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
March 1, 1880, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $16,200 Hartwell Railroad Co. First mortgage 10 per cent. bonds.
July 1, 1882, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $26,000 Milton & Sutherlin R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 Statesville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1888, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $195,000 Oxford & Henderson R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $402,000 High Point, Randleman, Asheboro & Southern R. R. Co First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $120,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $495,000 Yadkin Railroad Co. 6 per cent. bonds.
Jan. 1, 1892, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $300,000 North Carolina Midland R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1891, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $552,000 Danville & Western R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
April 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $103,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage 6 per cent. bonds.
October 1, 1889, to March 31, 1892, (both dates inclusive,) on $40,000 Laurens R. R. Co. First Mortgage bonds.

The terms of such sale will be cash, on confirmation of the sale by the court; all charges to be paid out of the day of sale.

The bidder whose bid is accepted as the highest for said coupons will be required to pay at once to the undersigned Receiver ten per cent. (10 per cent.) of the sum so bid by him. If any bid should be rejected by the court, the amount so deposited by the bidder will be returned to him; if any bid shall be accepted by the court and the person making the same shall fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the sale and all orders of the court in respect thereto, the sum deposited by the bidder shall be forfeited and shall be applied as the court may direct.

For further particulars and for more specific information as to the interest of the Richmond & Danville Railroad Company and the said Receiver in the coupons to be sold, reference is hereby made to said order and proceedings in said cause on file in the office of the Clerk of said Court at Richmond, Virginia.—Dated New-York, July 15, 1895.

SAMUEL SPENCER,
Sole Continuing Receiver.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 4,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Hevelius Meyer, Referee.

100 shs. Manhattan Elevated Railway.
8 shs. Manhattan Elevated Railway.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
1 shs. Bank of America.
50 shs. American Fire Insurance Co., (old stock.)
$10,000 Old Dominion Steamship Co. 6 p. c. Bds., 1899.
5 shs. Importers & Traders' Nat'l Bank.
6 shs. Nat'l Park Bank.
50 shs. Nat'l Union Bank.
100 shs. Consolidated Fire Works Co. pref'd.
1 sh. Chemical Nat'l Bank.
$15,276.19 George Rutledge Preston's promissory notes in judgment, indorsed W. R. Preston & Co.

Meetings and Elections.

THE MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
Minneapolis, Minn., August 22nd, 1895.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the By-laws of the Company the annual meeting of Stockholders of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company of Minnesota and Iowa will be held at the office of the Company in the City of Minneapolis, Minnesota, on Tuesday, October first, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing Directors and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.

The books of the company for the issuance and transfer of stock will be closed from August 31st, 1895, to October 2nd, 1895.

JOS. GASKELL, WILLIAM L. BULL,
Secretary. President.

MALONE & ST. LAWRENCE RAILWAY COMPANY.
STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that a special meeting of the stockholders of the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company will be held at the general office of said company, in the City of New-York, on the 12th day of September, 1895, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration a proposition and agreement for the consolidation of said company with the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railway Company, and for such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. G. SMITH, Secretary.

New-York, Aug. 7, 1895.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the company in the City of Louisville, Ky., on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Sept. 20, 1895, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 3, 1895, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1895.

For Governor of Maine.

From The Lewiston (Me.) Journal, (Rep.)

It is announced, apparently on good authority, that Chief Justice John A. Peters of Bangor has so far given way to the importunities of many friends as to say that he would accept, if nominated by the next Republican State Convention for Governor, although he will not go into a canvass for the position. This announcement puts a new face on the Gubernatorial question, for Chief Justice Peters is not only one of the ablest, but most popular, of Maine Republicans.

Old Soldier Seeks Reinstatement.

PERTH AMBOY, N. J., Aug. 30.—Prof. W. W. Warner has secured from Justice Beasley of the Supreme Court a writ of certiorari commanding the Board of Education to show cause why Warner should not be reinstated as Principal of Public School No. 2. He was deposed at the annual election of officers in July. He is making the fight because he is an old soldier, and he claims that he could not properly be removed unless charges were made and proved against him. The Secretary of the board, R. G. Barnes, has not yet been served with the writ, which is returnable in three months.

HARLEM BRIDGE TRAFFIC DELAYED

An Obstinate Tug Captain Delays Passage at Third Avenue—The Way Blocked by a Schooner.

Travel on the temporary bridge over the Harlem River at Third Avenue was interrupted from 7 until 8:30 o'clock yesterday morning, and, as a result, there was a long war of words between trolley men and sailors.

In order not to interfere with travel over the bridge to people going to and from business, the Dock Department decided when the improvements were begun, not to allow the draw to be opened between 6 and 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 and 7 P. M., except for the passage of boats bearing material for the Harlem Driveway.

This rule of the department has been the cause of much impatience upon the part of boatmen, but no serious trouble occurred until yesterday.

The tug Seth Chapman, with Capt. Deatz in command, appeared near the bridge at 7 o'clock yesterday morning and blew its whistle for the bridge to open. The tug had the schooner Ella Pratley of Thomaston, N. J., in tow. No attention was paid to the signal by the bridge tender, but the tug kept on her course. The result was that the tug went on until the bowsprit of the schooner extended over the bridge. Then the tug stopped, and the trouble began.

The trolley could not cross the bridge. The bridge officials and trolley men ordered Capt. Deatz to pull the schooner back, but he refused to do so. He said that, under the Federal laws, he had the right to pass the bridge.

Trolley cars began to crowd upon the bridge, but the tug would not budge. Then the tide fell a little and the schooner's bowsprit began to creak, as though breaking. The tug backed a little and the creaking ceased, but Capt. Deatz refused to pull the schooner free of the bridge.

The tide at last solved the problem by swinging the schooner free of the bridge, and soon the trolley cars were running freely.

Superintendent Reeves of the bridge boarded the tug and demanded of Capt. Deatz that he swing aside to give the draw working room. The Captain replied that the tide was the only power to which he would bow, and smoked his pipe in open defiance. The Captain of the schooner said he was helpless, and retired to his cabin, refusing to say anything.

Relief came when the tug Joseph Curtiss appeared with barges laden with material for the driveway. The bridge tender had no alternative then but to open the draw, and he did so. As the draw swung open Capt. Deatz put on steam and forged ahead, forcing the Curtiss and her tow aside to avoid a collision. As the stern of the schooner cleared the bridge the tug gave a triumphant toot and blew her whistle for the Second Avenue Bridge, which was opened promptly.

To Prevent the Building of a Barroom

PATERSON, N. J., Aug. 30.—Z. M. Ward of this city has applied to the Court of Chancery of this State for an injunction in a rather peculiar case, and one that was taken into court by the residents of River Street, between Main and Bank Streets.

Reinhardt Deuchen, a well-known hotel keeper, has leased the Passaic Hotel, the oldest in this part of the country, and one in which George Washington slept.

The hotel has an old-fashioned veranda that was arranged to serve as part of the sidewalk on account of the space it covers. Now the new proprietor has commenced to build a barroom on this stoop, and thus shut out the view of the neighbors in the adjoining property, and also stop people from using the veranda for a sidewalk. The saloon keeper claims the right to the place he has leased, and a bitter legal fight is expected before the matter is settled.

Struck Jury to Try State House Cases.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 30.—Judge Conover has granted an application for a struck jury to try the State House cases of John L. Kuser, Otto Heintz, Emil Krautler, and Charles G. Robinson.

These are the printers who were indicted for conspiracy to defraud the State in connection with the Germania printing job two years ago. The transaction in which they were concerned was the subject of investigation recently by the Senate investigating committee. The trial will take place the latter part of September.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 31 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for Germany, per steamship Saale, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Saale";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre; at 8:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Hekla, (letters must be directed "per Hekla";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Spaarndam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Spaarndam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 9:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Hevelius, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Hevelius";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia";) at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia; at 11 AM for Demerara direct, per steamship Gjomo; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Irrawaddy; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship Coptic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 6 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. *8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. 13 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *14 at 6:30 PM., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 18 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

* Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 23, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

SS. SPAARNDAM, SATURDAY, Aug. 31, 1 P. M.
SS. NOORDAM, SATURDAY, Sept. 7, 1 P. M.

First cabin, $45, $55; second cabin, $36; steerage at very low rates. Apply for Tourist Guide and terms to Gen. Pass. Agent, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 PM.
SEMINOLE .....Tuesday, Sept. 3
CHEROKEE .....Friday, Sept. 6
IROQUOIS .....Monday, Sept. 9

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents.
5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Penn. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. Freight and Passenger Line, via Charleston
T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agt., 391 B'way, N. Y.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirot....Sat., Aug. 31, noon
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf..Sat., Sept. 7, 5 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking cars attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Wed., and Sat. FOR WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26, N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Saale, Sat.,	Aug. 31, 8 AM	Fulda, Sat.,	Sept. 14, 9 AM
Salier, Thu.	Sept. 5, 11 AM	Spree, Tu.,	Sept. 17, 5 AM
Trave, Sat.,	Sept. 7, 9 AM	Ems, Sat.,	Sept. 21, 9 AM
Lahn, Tu.,	Sept. 10, 8 AM	Havel, Tu.,	Sep. 24, 9 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

*Werra, Sat., Sept. 7, 10 AM	Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM
Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M	

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
OELRIC

A LUNATIC'S SHORTAGE

L. F. Beckwith Charged by His Sister with Being a Defaulter.

ABOUT $150,000 UNACCOUNTED FOR

The Money Belonged to His Brother Arthur, Who Is Also Insane—A Receiver to Sue His Estate.

Leonard Forbes Beckwith, who is at present in an asylum for the insane in Massachusetts, is charged by his sister, Mrs. Helen Beckwith Leigh, wife of Francis Dudley Leigh, of London, England, with being a defaulter for $150,000 to the estate of his brother, Arthur.

Arthur Beckwith is also confined in an asylum for lunatics, Stanford Hall, near Flushing, L. I., which is conducted by Dr. T. W. Barstow.

Before his own confinement and while acting as the committee of his insane brother's estate, it is alleged, Leonard Forbes Beckwith misappropriated the $150,000. Mrs. Leigh, as one of the beneficiaries in Arthur Beckwith's property in the event of his death, has begun proceedings against her other brother's estate in order that the amount claimed may be made good.

On Mrs. Leigh's petition, Allen W. Evarts of Evarts, Choate & Beaman, was appointed yesterday by Judge Beekman, in Supreme Court, Chambers, as the receiver of Arthur Beckwith's estate. Mr. Evarts, in his capacity as receiver, is to prosecute an action against Leonard Forbes Beckwith's estate for the purpose of recovering the sum alleged to have been taken.

The Beckwith family has long been prominent in this State. Nelson M. Beckwith left an estate of over $1,000,000 to be divided equally between his children, Leonard and Arthur Beckwith and Mrs. Leigh.

Arthur Beckwith never married, but Leonard married Miss Margaretta Pierrepont of the well-known Brooklyn and New-York family. Mrs. Leonard Forbes Beckwith is now residing at Cazenovia, N. Y., where her residence, the Homestead, is one of the noted places. She also has a place at Lenox, Mass., and has always been well known in society.

The Beckwith brothers showed no signs of mental unsoundness until five years ago, when Arthur was declared a lunatic by the courts of this State. He was committed to the asylum in Flushing, and his brother Leonard was appointed to take charge of his estate, valued at about $350,000. Arthur escaped from the asylum several times, and he has caused the persons in whose care he is a great deal of trouble. On one occasion, when he got away, he made his way to Cuba, where he was recaptured after a long search. His peculiar delusion is that he is being persecuted for his money, and that a conspiracy has been formed to confine him in a dungeon. To escape identification, he always puts on a hat, a piece of paper, or a handkerchief before his face when strangers approach him, and this peculiarity generally makes his recapture easy when he gets away.

Leonard's mental weakness was not discovered for three years after his brother's commitment. He ranked as a shrewd man of affairs, though engaged in no particular business, and he was put in charge of his brother's big estate without opposition from any source. Until he, too, became insane, every one supposed that he had managed his brother's affairs properly. When he became insane, Henry De Forest Weekes was appointed a committee of his estate. Mr. Weekes found, it is said, in an examination that Leonard had been systematically stealing the funds of his brother, which he held in trust.

As Leonard's income was amply sufficient for all his wants, his peculations of Arthur's money are supposed to have been due simply to the insanity that was in his blood.

He acted peculiarly at times for a long period, but no positive signs of hopeless insanity manifested themselves, as far as outsiders knew, until he visited the World's Fair at Chicago, with his wife. While the couple were living at one of the hotels in Chicago, he suddenly became a raving maniac and had to be brought home almost by force. Proceedings were taken in the Supreme Court in this city to have him declared insane. There was no opposition, and his wife was appointed a committee of his person, while the estate was put under the control of Mr. Weekes. The latter, when he discovered the shortage in Leonard's accounts as trustee, began an action for an accounting, and the appointment of Mr. Evarts as receiver is the outcome of this action.

William H. Forbes of Milton, Mass., an uncle of the Beckwiths and one of the executors of the elder Beckwith's will, took charge of Arthur's estate after Leonard became insane and removed all the property, except bonds worth $84,000, to Massachusetts. The bonds were left with a safe deposit company in this city.

THE RIGHTS OF WAR VETERANS.

An Interesting Question by ex-Deputy Tax Commissioner Conway.

An interesting question as to the rights of war veterans is raised by a suit begun by John H. Conway against the Tax Commissioners.

Conway was a Deputy Tax Commissioner when the Tax Board passed under the control of the new Commissioners appointed by Mayor Strong. With eight other Deputies, Conway was removed. He contested the legality of his removal on the ground that he is a veteran of the war, as well as an exempt fireman, and he applied to the Supreme Court for a writ of mandamus directing the Tax Commissioners to reinstate him.

The matter came up yesterday before Judge Beekman in Supreme Court, Chambers. Conway was represented by ex-Judge Edward Browne, and Assistant Corporation Counsel Ward appeared for the Commissioners.

Counsel for Conway argued that the Commissioners had violated the law in removing his client, who was protected by the laws relating to veterans, and that because the Commissioners were authorized to appoint persons to be known as Deputy Tax Commissioners, and because the number of them is unlimited, and because they cannot act fully and independently as the Commissioners can, they are therefore not Deputies, and do not come within the exception to the laws of 1894 relative to private secretaries, Deputies, or other persons holding confidential positions to the appointing power. He contended that these Deputies do not hold any position of a confidential relation to the Commissioners.

Mr. Ward contended that under the general principles of law Conway and the others were Deputies, and hold positions of a confidential nature to the Commissioners, and clearly came within the exception to the veteran laws.

Judge Beekman reserved his decision.

MRS. KELLERMAN GIVES BAIL.

Admits Being the Proprietress of an Unlicensed Cigar Factory.

Theresa Kellerman, also known as Mrs. Lewis, who was taken into custody on her own admission in the United States Commissioner's office several days ago that she was the owner of a factory where cigars were made without a Government license, had a hearing yesterday before Commissioner Alexander.

The factory was at 293 Mott Street, and several days after it was raided by revenue officers. Abraham Lewis was arrested as the proprietor. He is the reputed husband of the woman in the house, but she gives her name as Kellerman. Lewis denied that he was the owner of the place, but said that he was the confidential agent of the woman, and worked for her. She took the stand as a witness for him, and admitted that she was the proprietress, while he and several others worked for her. This happened several days ago in the office of the Commissioner, and Lewis was discharged, and the woman was taken into custody.

At the examination yesterday Lewis again stated that he was the agent for the woman, that he bought the tobacco for her from a man named Starr at 197 Delancey Street, the latter taking the manufactured cigars. He said that the woman started the business on the representations of Starr that he would furnish her the necessary bonds, and that when finally they were not forthcoming, she discontinued the business.

Mrs. Kellerman, or Lewis, swore that Starr had made these representations to her, and that he put her off from day to day with the promise to go on the bonds for her.

Several revenue officers swore that at the time of the other examination they heard the woman say that she would assume all the responsibility.

Robert Waite, counsel for the woman, asked to be allowed to submit a brief on the law, and the woman was held in $1,000 bail for the Grand Jury. Bail was given.

Thomson Smuggling Case Postponed.

William R. Thomson, who was arrested several days ago on a charge of smuggling laces, is still in Ludlow Street Jail.

Thomson, who is the representative in Boston of several European manufacturers of laces, professes to have extensive business connections in Boston and abroad, but, notwithstanding this, he has so far been unable to find a bondsman.

He came up yesterday for examination before United States Commissioner Alexander. Abram J. Rose appeared for the defendant, and said that, as his client had not yet been able to get bail, he would ask for an adjournment. This raised a protest from United States Assistant District Attorney Hinman, who said that the postponement of the case would interfere with his vacation.

Mr. Rose said that the case could go over until Mr. Hinman's vacation was over, and that Thomson could be released if he gave the necessary bail. This was finally agreed upon, and the case was set down for Sept. 17.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—George Harris of 112 East Eighteenth Street and Henry Smith of Brooklyn, whose bail of $1,000 each was forfeited on Thursday by Recorder Goff, appeared yesterday at the District Attorney's office and said that their failure to appear in court was owing to the fact that they had not been notified. They were arrested on Aug. 6 for running a poolroom at 6 Catherine Slip. Their excuse was considered a good one, and the order of bail forfeiture was vacated. They will come up for trial next month.

—Ah Ching, a diminutive Chinese, who was arrested several days ago by internal revenue agents on a charge of running a cigar factory at 347 Water Street without getting an internal revenue license or giving a bond to the Collector, was before United States Commissioner Alexander yesterday for a hearing. Ching admitted that he (the boss) was his, and said that he was the only workman in the establishment. He professed not to know that a license was required. Commissioner Alexander held him in $250 bail for the Grand Jury.

—Edward M. Knox, through his counsel, Theron L. Carman, has obtained from Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court a temporary injunction restraining James McKeon and others from assembling or loitering in the vicinity of his place of business, or picketing his premises, or in any manner interfering with him in the prosecution of his business. The injunction also prevents McKeon and those associated with him from in any manner interfering with persons who may apply for work.

—David Lewinsky was arrested yesterday on an order signed by Judge McCarthy in the City Court. Nettie Bergman of 132 Cannon Street has sued Lewinsky to recover $2,000 for slander. She says that, after calling her a vile name, the defendant knocked her down.

—John Meyerowsky of 312 East Fifth Street has been arrested in a suit brought against him by John Wally for $2,000 damages for false arrest. Wally alleges that the defendant had him arrested on Aug. 11 upon a charge of having stolen goods valued at $200. He was acquitted in the Police Court.

—George M. Messiter, who was appointed referee by Judge Beekman in the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings to take testimony as to the identity of Ismael C. Castro, better known as "Diamond Sam," examined several witnesses in Part IV. of the Supreme Court yesterday. Decision was reserved.

—The application which was made in behalf of the City of Brooklyn for the removal to that city of the suit which has been brought in the Supreme Court by John J. Meador for $100,000 damages has been granted by Judge Beekman in Supreme Court, Chambers.

—Benjamin F. Smith, who is known on the stage as "Benny" Grinnell, and who is now a member of Corinne's company, was granted an absolute divorce from his wife yesterday by Judge Giegerich in the Court of Common Pleas.

NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON AT BOSTON

Many Knights Templars Inspect the New-York and Her Consorts.

BOSTON, Aug. 30.—The long-expected and anxiously awaited North Atlantic Squadron arrived in Boston Harbor early this morning. The vessels were viewed from the wharves by hundreds of people who anxiously awaited an opportunity to visit them.

There were numbers of persons along the wharves when, at a little before 7 o'clock, the great white bow of the New-York poked itself around the end of Governors Island. After her came the Minneapolis, the Raleigh, and the Montgomery. As it was before color time no salutes were fired, and the great ships came slowly on until they reached their anchorage. The New-York dropped anchor opposite the Cunard Dock at 7:30 o'clock.

The Minneapolis did not go far inshore of her. The Raleigh ran clear up to the navy yard, where she tied up at the shear wharf, and the Montgomery tied up at the coal wharf on the other side, and almost immediately began to take in coal.

The ships lay silent until color time, when the New-York fired eleven guns, the salute for the Commandant of a navy yard, and this salute was immediately answered from the navy yard battery by thirteen in honor of Rear Admiral Bunce.

The Admiral's official visit to the Commandant of the yard was made at 9:30 o'clock, a good deal of ceremony being observed in this and the return call of the Commandant.

The Mayor and some of the city officials, the commanding officers of the ships, and the Commandant and Captain of the navy yard took carriages at 2 o'clock for a drive about the city, visiting the different city buildings. Following the drive, the officers were given a dinner at the Algonquin Club by the Mayor, and in the evening they visited the theatre.

The yard was thronged all the morning with visiting Templars, who took the greatest interest in the proceedings. They crowded about the dock when the Admiral came ashore, and watched the marines carefully until they broke ranks after escorting the Admiral to the Commandant's office. They also took a great deal of interest in the Raleigh, which was drawn up alongside the shear wharf, and kept up a continual fire of questions at the "jackies," who leaned out of the open ports and seemed as much interested in the visitors as the visitors were in them.

It was the intention of Admiral Bunce not to ask Templars on board the warships today. But when he saw the disappointment of the visiting Templars he issued an order permitting all Templars in uniform and their ladies on board. Large numbers enjoyed the privilege.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Proposals for the construction of the six composite gunboats authorized by the last Congress were issued by the Navy Department to-day. Bids will be opened Oct. 1.

The record and findings of the court of inquiry, which was directed to fix the responsibility for the damage to the United States cruiser Columbia resulting from her docking at Southampton, England, was received at the Navy Department to-day. Acting Secretary McAdoo declines to make public the findings of the court.

The cruiser Marblehead arrived at Spezzia, Italy, to-day. The Monterey arrived at San Francisco to-day.

PIRATES IN THE STRAITS OF BELLE ISLE

Fishermen Stripped and Fired the Mexico When She Was Wrecked.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 30.—The steamer Mexico was wrecked in the Straits of Belle Isle the 7th of July, while bound from Montreal to Liverpool with a general cargo including live stock and provisions. Complaints of piracy were subsequently made by the Captain of the vessel against Labrador fishermen.

An inquiry was held, and the report has just been received at the Marine Department. It exonerates the master of the Mexico from blame in connection with the loss of the steamer, but the charge of piracy against the fishermen of the Belle Isle coast is clearly proved.

The report says that immediately after the steamer went ashore she was boarded by scores of fishermen, who plundered the vessel of everything they could carry away. They came in such numbers as to terrify the crew, and the Captain could do nothing to save the ship from being stripped. The fishermen also set fire to the wreck for the purpose of gaining access to the valuable cargo stowed in the lower hold.

Tested New Lake Harbor.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Aug. 30.—The side-wheel steamer Frances, formerly one of the regular Sound boats, entered New Lake Harbor to-day, and after steaming all over it, went out saluting other craft and the dredges at work.

METHODS AT BOSTON YARD

Employment of Civilians Causes Some Criticism.

LIEUT. KNAPP IS INVESTIGATING

The Present System, Though Often Condemned, Seems to Have Merits—A Question of Interpretation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The investigation which is being made into the methods of employing civilians at the Boston Navy Yard will probably result in an interesting report by the representative of Secretary Herbert, who has been spending some days at the Charlestown Station.

This officer, Lieut. J. J. Knapp, who conducted a similar investigation at New-York which resulted in the detachment of two prominent officers, has not as yet handed in to the Navy Department his formal report regarding his observations at Boston, but a good deal of correspondence has been exchanged between Lieut. Knapp, Commodore J. M. Miller, commandant of the yard; Commander H. W. Lyon, the Equipment Officer of the yard, and the authorities in Washington. From this correspondence it is possible to judge of the nature of Lieut. Knapp's report, and it is very likely he will take occasion to criticise some of the practices at Boston almost as severely as he commented on the methods at Brooklyn.

The most important work carried on at the Boston yard is that of chainmaking and rope construction, both of which shops are under the charge of the Equipment Officer. The work under the Ordnance, Construction, and Engineer Bureaus is insignificant, and the Boston yard has virtually become an equipment station. The bulk of the employes therefore are engaged under the equipment officer, who has been on duty at the yard since April, 1894. Commander Lyon's predecessor was an energetic, responsible, and reliable officer, Capt. James H. Sands, now on duty at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy Yard. It is understood that both Commandant Miller and Equipment Officer Lyon concur in the view taken by Lieut. Knapp of the practices at the Boston yard. It is likely under such circumstances that no defense will be offered from the Boston Navy Yard in reply to any criticisms Lieut. Knapp may see fit to make in his final review of the Boston methods. It is by no means certain that Capt. Sands will be reprimanded in such a manner as were the Naval Constructor and Civil Engineer at Brooklyn, for the alleged irregularities at the Boston yard do not involve such carelessness as was charged against the officials at Brooklyn.

Despite the fact that Lieut. Knapp's findings will be approved by some of the officers of the Boston yard, the Navy Department is already in possession of the other side of the story. Lieut. Knapp makes a report which reflects upon the judgment or administration of the predecessors of Equipment Officer Lyon, the officers concerned will be given an opportunity to explain their interpretation of the regulations governing the employment of civilians at navy yards. These regulations are iron bound paragraphs, which, from all accounts, would bear revision to fit the different conditions existing in various shops where general rules do not apply, especially as the same rules have to be carried out at the moment in private establishments. Lieut. Knapp, it appears from the correspondence in the Navy Department, has taken exception to the construction of the regulations regarding the employment of civilians in the ropewalk.

Men have been employed at that establishment on special work, according to ratings under which their particular task falls. It has been usual when the work under a rating has become exhausted or diminished to transfer the unemployed man to another rating where the work was greater and where valuable labor might be retained at a compensation attached to the new rating. Lieut. Knapp, it is believed, will report against the practice of employing a ropemaker in one rating and discharging him on the cessation of his work that he may be employed at another rating, despite the fact that all good ropemakers are capable of performing all branches of their trade. By the means employed at Boston, it is claimed, good men were retained, a system prevailing in private establishments was followed, and employes were in a measure provided for.

It is said that the investigator at Boston was inclined to regard this construction of the regulations as erroneous. He thought that men under one rating should be discharged absolutely when the work under that rating gave out, and if the discharged employes were entitled to classification under other ratings they should take their places at the foot of a long list of applicants and await vacancies. It has been pointed out to the Navy Department that this view of the regulations would mean a constant change among the employes of such places as the ropewalk at Boston and would insure to good men little or no steady employment, and would, moreover, interfere with the prompt and efficient operation of navy yard shops. It has been explained that the ratings as applied to such places as the Boston ropewalk are contrary to the conditions which prevail in similar manufactories outside of the Government. The civil force regulations are difficult of application to such shops as work in the various departments changes in volume and the transfer of men from one branch to another has been deemed necessary to keep them employed. The prohibition of this transfer means, it is insisted in some quarters, a needless amount of record keeping, and considerable hardship on men who apply for employment at navy yards, and who expect reasonably steady engagement. The transfers of which complaint will probably be made by Lieut Knapp, do not benefit the men transferred, save so far as they serve to keep employed at connected with the ratings they occupy at different times; while the Government, it is said, is benefited by the retention of men useful as experts at their trade.

The next investigation will be directed against the Norfolk Navy Yard, where other similar interpretations of the law will probably be discovered. It is possible that Lieut. Knapp's inquiries will result in a needed revision of the regulations, so as to apply them practically to all such shops as the Boston ropewalk. It is hardly probable that officers in authority will be reprimanded if they can submit satisfactory explanations of the practices which have prevailed during their administration at the yards.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Madison, Wis., Aug. 30.—While a wagon containing nine persons was being driven near Deerfield from a picnic this afternoon, a thunderstorm broke and lightning struck the party. August Selnow and a fourteen-year-old girl named Holtzhuler were instantly killed. A twelve-year-old sister of the latter received fatal injuries from the shock and from falling from the wagon. Five of the others were seriously injured.

Newark, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Jonathan H. Post, a highly esteemed citizen, was found dead in his barn this morning, where he had gone to do some work. Not returning, Mrs. Post went in search of him, and found that he was being devoured by pigs. They had eaten off his ears, the ends of his fingers, and his nose. It is thought that he had a shock of apoplexy, which caused death instantly.

Lexington, Ky., Aug. 30.—A feud is again raging on the headwaters of the Straight Creek, in Harlan County. Several men have been killed during the past few weeks. The Belton, Brooks, and Taylor families are engaged in the war, one of the leading spirits being Robert Jackson, who has killed several men and has just been released on bail by the Harlan County Court.

Providence, R. I., Aug. 30.—Patrick O'Day, who killed his wife at Pawtucket one week ago, committed suicide at the State prison last night. O'Day managed to secure a piece of small rope, eight feet in length. This he smuggled to his cell and hanged himself to the top of the cell door.

Peru, Ill., Aug. 30.—A collision of two street cars in a dense fog occurred on the electric line between this city and La Salle at 6:30 this morning. Joseph Ross, a resident of La Salle, was instantly killed, and several others slightly injured.

Gloversville, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Sherman Fox and Seymour Brundage of Edinburgh became lost in the Adirondacks last night and walked off a high precipice into the Sacondaga River. Their bodies were found this morning.

Odd Fellows to Meet in Asbury Park.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 30.—The annual parade of the First Regiment, Patriarchs Militant, I. O. O. F., of New-Jersey, will take place here next Monday. Several cantons from Pennsylvania will attend.

The parade will be reviewed in Asbury Avenue by the Grand Patriarch and staff, the Grand Master and staff, the Mayor and officers of Asbury Park. Parade to be dismissed at the Auditorium, Ocean Grove, where an address of welcome will be delivered by the Rev. E. H. Stokes, Grand Master Griffith will respond on behalf of the order. Music and speaking will conclude the ceremonies.

THE MAYOR MAKES A TOUR

VISITS SOME OF THE MORE CROWDED EAST SIDE STREETS.

Complaints Had Been Made Against Pushcarts—Mr. Strong Says Some Remedy Must Be Adopted.

This is an era of inspection in the City Government. President Roosevelt of the Police Department has led the way, and has become a famous inspector. Commissioners Andrews and Grant have also done some work of the kind. The latest addition to the list of volunteer inspectors is Mayor Strong himself.

Many complaints have been made to the Mayor as to the crowding of east side streets by pushcarts, and some days ago, when the Mayor came up from Elberon, he took a carriage and drove to Grand and Essex Streets. There he told his driver to await him, and he started out afoot to make a personal inspection of the district. He walked down Essex Street with his hat pulled well down over his eyes. The throng of women and children jostled him. The roadway was filled with pushcart vendors, who shouted out the nature of their wares. They had fruit, vegetables, and various other things for sale.

It was hard work for the Mayor to make his way through the dense throng of pushcarts, vendors, women, and children. He journeyed through Hester and Division Streets and found more pushcarts and more crowds. He noticed a policeman hard at work trying to keep a crossing clear of pushcarts.

"You seem to have a great deal of trouble with the carts," remarked the Mayor to the policeman.

"Yes," said the policeman, briskly. "that's what I'm here for. Look out; you're blocking up the roadway."

The Mayor smiled and walked on. After taking a look at Delancey and Suffolk Streets, and noting their crowded condition, the Mayor went back to his carriage and was driven to the City Hall. He kept very quiet about his trip and the story got out only yesterday.

"It was a very instructive tour," said the Mayor. "On the way I saw a great many things. I met some people whom I know, but they did not recognize me. I made the tour for the purpose of investigating for myself the complaints that have been made about the pushcarts in those narrow and densely populated streets. They are a menace to clean streets, and render street traffic almost impossible. My attention was called to the existing conditions, and I wanted to see for myself the real state of affairs.

"I spent more than an hour in going through the streets which are obstructed by the carts, and I am convinced that some measures of relief must be adopted. I do not see how I could humanely order the police to raid the offenders.

"The people who depend upon the pushcarts for their daily supply of provisions are very poor. The carts sell articles of food at lower prices than they can be purchased for at the markets, or at the regular stores.

"To deprive these poor people of the source of supplies which is best suited to their tastes and pocketbooks would be an act of injustice. At the same time the carts are a nuisance as they are maintained at present, and something must be done to regulate their operations.

"Since my tour, I have been thinking a great deal about the problem and am considering a suggestion made by some of the members of Good Government Club K. These gentlemen favor the enactment of an ordinance permitting the pushcart men to maintain their stands along the curbing and compelling them to keep out of the streets. I have requested Assistant Corporation Counsel Turner to look into the matter, and think we will be able to settle the problem satisfactorily without doing injustice to either the laws or the interests of the people."

Mr. Turner is to draft an ordinance that it is expected will, when passed, put an end to the sources of complaint.

MURDERED THE "QUEEN OF THE HILLS"

John Henry Barker, a Negro, Kills His Wife with a Shotgun.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 30.—John Henry Barker, colored, living in "The Hills," a negro settlement two miles north of White Plains, murdered his wife to-day by shooting her with a double-barreled shotgun. Barker and his wife have had in the last year frequent quarrels, growing out of Barker's jealousy of his wife, who was a light, good-looking girl of 25, and was known as the "Queen of the Hills."

Mrs. Barker had her husband arrested about a year ago for abusing her and threatening her life. While in jail Barker attempted suicide by cutting his throat with a pair of scissors, but recovered. Mrs. Barker found it impossible six months ago to live with her husband, and secured a position as a domestic in the family of Justice Archer, at Kensico. She had been there but a short time when Barker paid a visit to Justice Archer's home, drove the family out at the point of a pistol and threatened to kill his wife if she did not return home with him. Fearing for herself and the Justice's family, she went with him.

Barker behaved fairly well for several weeks and then returned to the old manner of abuse. Barker and his wife quarreled this morning again and she threatened to leave him. Barker then left the house. When he had gone Mrs. Barker began to do a week's wash she had taken in. She had been working but a short time when she saw Barker running up the road toward the house with a gun in his hand. As he entered the front door of the house she made her exit from the back. He ran after her, fired, and killed her instantly. Then he picked up a spade and rained many blows on the woman's head and body.

Shortly after the murder, Chief of Police Bogart was notified, and with several officers, went to the scene. He was followed by Sheriff Johnson and several deputies. Barker had taken to the woods, however, before their arrival, and it is believed had crossed the State line to Connecticut.

Barker is a desperate criminal character, 35 years old, who has been in State prison and the penitentiary.

AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION MEETING

Officers Elected at Detroit and an Adjournment Sine Die Taken.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 30.—The American Bar Association elected officers this morning as follows:

President—Moorfield Storey, Massachusetts; Secretary—John Hinckley, Baltimore; Treasurer—Francis Rawle, Philadelphia; Executive Committee—George A. Mercer, Georgia; Alfred Hemenway, Massachusetts, and Charles Claflin Allen, Missouri.

An invitation from Nashville, Tenn., to hold next year's meeting of the association there was referred to the Executive Committee. A resolution providing that the rule of the association to hold alternate sessions at Saratoga be not adhered to, was also referred to this committee. This means that next year's meeting will be held at Saratoga.

A resolution offered by Austin Abbott of New-York that the Committee on Judicial Administration and Remedial Procedure be requested to consider the subject brought out in Justice Brewer's paper last night, regarding the delay in criminal cases and the curtailment of the right of appeal, and to report such recommendations looking to the remedy of the matter to the next meeting of the association, provoked a long discussion. The resolution was finally adopted.

After announcing a long list of Vice Presidents the association adjourned sine die.

Killed by Falling from a Ladder.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 30.—At the World Building this morning at 8 o'clock three men were on a ladder placing a sign at the top of the fifth story. The rope slipped and the ladder turned over. Alois Zeichmeister was thrown to the pavement below, a distance of 100 feet. He struck on his head and was instantly killed. In his descent Zeichmeister struck John Wickson, a pedestrian who was passing, breaking Wickson's back and both legs. Wickson was removed to the hospital. He is a laborer with a wife and one child. He cannot live. The other two men on the ladder escaped Zeichmeister's fate by a miracle. Lawrence Cronenberg's feet caught in the rope and he hung suspended over the pavement, head downward, for five minutes before he could be rescued. The other man grabbed the cornice at the top of the building and worked his way around to a fire escape.

A Military Prison Given Up.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—The provost guard of the Fort Leavenworth military prison will be disbanded to-morrow. The order disbanding the guard was issued by Secretary Lamont yesterday, and directs Major Charles McClure to pay the men of the guard on the 31st inst. The doing away with the guard will sever the connection of the War Department with the prison and will leave it entirely under the Department of Justice, to which it was transferred by an act of the last Congress.

INDIANS WERE WRONGED

The Bannocks Were Ill Used by the Wyoming Settlers.

NO CHANCE OF SECURING JUSTICE

Evidence that Constable Manning Did His Utmost to Bring About an Uprising in Order that the Indians Might Be Expelled.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 30.—Acting Attorney General Whitney to-day made public two reports received by the Department of Justice, in response to inquiries regarding the Bannock troubles in Wyoming.

United States District Attorney Gibson Clarke, for Wyoming, reports as follows:

I have no doubt whatever that the killing of the Indian Ta-Ne-Ga-On, on or about the 13th of July, was an atrocious, outrageous, and cold-blooded murder, and that it was a murder perpetrated on the part of the Constable, Manning, and his deputies, in pursuance of a scheme and conspiracy on their part to prevent the Indians from exercising a right and privilege which is, in my opinion, very clearly guaranteed to them by the treaty before mentioned. * * * Should the prosecution on the part of the United States be determined upon, it would be useless to commence it before a commissioner; as the law is now, we are bound to bring prisoners before the United States Commissioners nearest to the place of arrest, and in this case it would be before Mr. Pettigrew, the Commissioner at Marysville. I am informed that he is thoroughly in sympathy with the so-called settlers in that region, and that he advised Constable Manning and his posse that the provisions of the treaty under which the Indians claimed the right to hunt upon the unoccupied lands of the United States had, for some reason, ceased to be operative; and, hence, I think that to cause the arrest of these men and to take them for hearing before this Commissioner would simply result in their discharge. * * * It seems to me to be a great pity that there is no National law which can certainly be invoked for the protection of these our domestic subjects, weak and defenseless as they are, in their right to enjoy those privileges guaranteed to them by a solemn treaty, to the enforcement of which the honor of our country is pledged, and that their only protection against forcible resistance to their enjoyment of these rights must be found in the courts of the State wherein the juries will unquestionably look upon them as possessing no rights which a white man is bound to respect.

The District Attorney has been advised that the department concurs with him in the opinion that there is no Federal statute under which the offenders can be punished.

The second report comes from the United States Deputy Marshal of Wyoming, and states that from personal investigation he is satisfied that the reports made by settlers charging the Indians with wholesale slaughter of game from wantonness or for the purpose of securing the hides of the animals killed have been very much exaggerated. He asserts that when Constable Manning and his posse of twenty-six settlers arrested a party of Indians July 13, and started with them for Marysvale, he and his men did all they could to tempt the Indians to try to escape in order that there might be a basis of justification for killing some of them. He states that from Manning himself he learned that none of the horses of the escaping party of Indians was shot, notwithstanding his order to that effect, but that at least six Indians were hit by bullets. Of these, Timega, an old man, was killed; Nimits, a boy of about twenty, was wounded so that he could not escape, the others got away. Constable Manning said to the Deputy United States Marshal: "The old Indian was killed about 200 yards from the trail. He was shot in the back and bled to death. He would have been acquitted had he come in and stood his trial, for he was an old man, almost blind, and his gun was not fit to kill anything."

The Marshal states that when the body of this old, sick, blind man was found after lying unburied in the woods for about twenty days, it was found he had been shot four times in the back. The boy, Nimits, who was wounded, was shot through the body and arm. He was left on the ground where the shooting occurred, and remained there, living on some dried meat for ten days. He crawled for three nights to reach a ranch of a man friendly to Indians, and was seventeen days without medical attendance.

The whole affair was, in the Marshal's opinion, "a premeditated and prearranged plan to kill some Indians, and thus stir up sufficient trouble to subsequently get United States troops into the region and ultimately have the Indians shut out from Jackson's Hole."

THROWN OFF HIS PORCH AND ROBBED

Capt. Hutchinson's Fierce Struggle with a Bold Thief.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 30.—Capt. John Hutchinson, one of the best-known residents of this city, and Superintendent of the West Jersey Ferry, went out on the porch, at his home, at Front and Linden Streets, this city, to get some fresh air last evening, and went to sleep in his chair.

He slept in the chair for over two hours, and was awakened from his nap about 10:30 o'clock by some one who attempted to steal his watch. The man held one hand on the Captain's throat to prevent him from screaming and told him he would choke him if he did not surrender the watch.

Capt. Hutchinson did not comply with the demand, but managed to get the man's hand from his throat and then gave him battle. The two men struggled all over the porch. The thief, who was a big and powerful man, finally managed to get a good hold of Capt. Hutchinson and, taking him up in his arms, bodily, threw him over the porch rail. Capt. Hutchinson was rendered insensible by the fall, and the thief, leaping over the rail of the porch, rifled his pockets and secured a few dollars.

The Captain's family had retired before the thief attacked the old man and knew nothing of it until awakened by the groans that issued from the yard. He was removed into the house and a doctor hastily sent for.

An examination by the physician showed that the Captain's right shoulder blade had been broken and that he had been badly scratched and bruised. After he revived he could only describe his assailant as being a tall, well-built man, wearing a slouch hat and a black mustache.

The police were notified of the case and started out to look for the thief, but from the poor description given by Capt. Hutchinson it is not thought that he will be captured.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—Lieut. Charles E. B. Flagg, Assistant Surgeon, upon ...is return from duty in the field, will be relieved from duty at Angel Island, Cal., and will report at Fort Hancock, Texas, for duty, to relieve Lieut. Francis A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, who will report at Fort Grant, Arizona, for duty at that post, to relieve Lieut. George M. Wells, Assistant Surgeon, who will report at Fort Mason, California, for duty at that post, to relieve Capt. William L. Kneedler, Assistant Surgeon, who will report at San Diego Barracks, California, for duty at that post.

—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Julian M. Cabell, Assistant Surgeon, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will be relieved from duty at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, and will report to the Surgeon General of the Army in Washington.

—Capt. Walter D. McCaw, Assistant Surgeon, will be relieved from duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will report at Fort Ringgold, Texas, for duty at that post, to relieve First Lieut. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, who will report at Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., for duty.

—Lieut. William H. Johnston, Jr., Sixteenth Infantry, is relieved from duty at the Western Military Academy, Upper Alton, Ill., to take effect Sept. 10, and is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the St. Louis University, St. Louis, Mo., to take effect Oct. 1.

—So much of orders as relates to Major Joshua W. Jacobs, Quartermaster, is amended so as to relieve him at once from duty at Headquarters, Department of Dakota, and direct him to report to the Quartermaster General for duty as Depot Quartermaster in Washington, D. C.

—Lieut. Frank E. Meriwether, Assistant Surgeon, will report to Col. Henry W. Closson, Fourth Artillery, President of the Army Retiring Board at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, for examination.

—Lieut. William J. Pardee, Twenty-fifth Infantry, at his own request, is relieved from duty at Brown University, Providence, R. I., to take effect Sept. 15, and will report at Fort Missoula, Montana.

—Leaves of Absence.—Lieut. S. B. Arnold, First Cavalry, two months, from Sept. 5; Major C. R. Barnett, Quartermaster, one year; Lieut. G. M. Wells, Medical Department, two months.

—The following transfers in the Third Cavalry are made: Second Lieut. John P. Ryan, from Troop M to Troop F; Second Lieut. John H. Rice, from Troop F to Troop M.

—Lieut. Frank E. Meriwether, Assistant Surgeon, upon the expiration of his present sick leave, will be relieved from duty at San Diego Barracks, California.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Edward T. Jeffery May Be the President of Reorganized Atchison.

DENVER Col., Aug. 30.—Edward T. Jeffery, President and General Manager of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway, is to be President of the reorganized Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé Company. Mr. Jeffery was considered as the successor to J. W. Reinhart when he resigned the Presidency and senior receivership of the Santa Fé, a year ago. The Directors, however, finally decided that as the road was in the hands of the courts there was no immediate need for a Presidency, as the organization of the corporation practically ceased during the receivership.

Another consideration was the fact that Mr. Reinhart had been paid a salary of $50,000 a year as President, and that sum could be saved by leaving the Presidency vacant while the receivership lasted. Mr. B. P. Chaney, Jr., of Boston attended to the executive work during the year, and D. B. Robinson of Chicago, as First Vice President, performed the other duties belonging originally to Mr. Reinhart.

As the reorganization has been effected and the property is about ready to be sold by the Court to the Reorganization Committee, the necessity of a new organization and new Board of Directors and President presents itself.

Macon and Northern.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 30.—The Macon and Northern Railroad Company will soon become a part of the system to be known as the Central (of Georgia) Railway Company. The decision was reached at a meeting of Macon and Northern bondholders at the office of the Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company. The proposition to take the road into the Georgia Central reorganization scheme was unanimously adopted. The new company will also become the owner of and take over the railroads and securities now owned by the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia. The contract for the Macon and Northern provides that the purchasers shall pay off the tripartite bonds, the floating debt, the indebtedness of the receivers, the underlying liens, and counsel fees. Upon the delivery of the deed the Mercantile Trust Company of New-York, as agent for the new company, is to deliver to Alexander Brown & Sons, agents for the Macon and Northern bondholders, $840,000 first mortgage divisional bonds, $660,000 first preference income bonds, and $70,000 second preference income bonds. These bonds, aggregating $2,270,000, will bear interest at 5 per cent.

The present issue of Macon and Northern bonds amounts to $2,200,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent.

New Alabama Coal Road.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Aug. 30.—New-York and Southern capitalists will to-morrow file a petition with the Secretary of State for a charter for the Birmingham Western Railway. The projectors will buy the various iron and coal roads in the Birmingham district, and unite them, so as to tap all the mines and furnaces, and will have terminal facilities at Birmingham. A Western outlet is expected through the Montgomery, Tuscaloosa and Memphis and the Mobile and Ohio, and an eastern outlet over the East and West and Seaboard Air line, which will buy the East and West. The road will control a tremendous freight patronage and seriously affect the Southern and Louisville and Nashville systems. The projectors do not divulge their names except in confidence.

Lehigh Valley Rumors.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—There have been very heavy dealings in the stock of the Lehig

Saturday
August 31-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

A Quarter Interest in the Broadway Central Hotel Sold at Auction.

Bryan L. Kennelly sold at auction yesterday at the Broadway salesroom a one-fourth interest in the Broadway Central Hotel, at No. 665 Broadway, running through to Mercer Street. The sale was in foreclosure proceedings, in which the judgment was for $7,445. The property sold for $50,700, on the second bid, to John J. Lyon, who was supposed to represent one of the parties in interest.

William O. Munn has purchased from Cyrus P. Jones the Lake City property opposite Kensico Station and fronting on Lake Kensico, Westchester County, for $51,000.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff and J. S. Edmundson & Co. have exchanged for Eva Phillips Graff the four-story brownstone dwelling 136 West Eightieth Street for the house 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, the property of Joseph Rosenthal.

Messrs. Bennett & Graff have exchanged for Eva Phillips Graff the house 256 West One Hundred and Twenty-first Street for the five-story flat 131 West One Hundred and Third Street, the property of Ruth H. Moore.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

The following plans for new buildings and alterations were filed yesterday.

NEW BUILDING PLANS.

Jerome Avenue, east side, 167 feet south of Southern Boulevard, for a three-story frame store and dwelling, by Mary J. O'Brien, of 2,283 Bathgate Avenue; cost, $4,500.

One Hundred and Forty-eighth Street, north side, 200 feet west of Brooke Avenue, four-story brick flat, by John A. Knox, of Marion Avenue and Tappan Street; cost, $15,000.

Hancock Street, east side, 125 feet south of Morris Park Avenue, for a two-story frame dwelling, by Albert Naumann, of 1,587 Washington Avenue; cost, $2,500.

Hickory Street, east side, 65 feet north of Oak Drive, Bronxwood Park, for a two-story frame dwelling, by George H. Love, of Williamsbridge; cost, $3,000.

No. 150 Bleecker Street, for a seven-story brick store and lofts, by Leopold True, of 352 Fourth Avenue; cost, $45,000.

Eagle Avenue, east side, 150 feet north of Cedar Place, for three two-story and basement frame dwellings, by Charles Pitchie, of 819 East One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street; cost, $9,000.

ALTERATIONS.

No. 49 Franklin Street, by George Schuster, lessee, to a two-story and attic brick store and factory; cost, $150.

No. 629 East One Hundred and Fifty-third Street, by Rosinia Veth, to a two-story and attic frame store and dwelling; cost, $1,800.

No. 211 East One Hundred and Thirteenth Street, by Gustave Gunkel, to a one-story brick stable; cost, $1,500.

Nos. 35-41 East Fifty-eighth Street, by the New-York Steam Company, to a two and four-story brick chimney; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Aug. 30.

WASHINGTON ST, s w corner Bethune, 42.7x81x62.7xN; James de Wolfe and wife to the American Distributing Company $1

SOUTH WASHINGTON SQUARE, 70; Paul Fuller to the Church of St. Vincent de Paul 1

AVENUE D, w s, Lot 144, map of property of John Flack; Simon Davis and wife to Bernard Marcuse 1

40TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of 10th Av, 25x98.9; Jacob Newman and others to Rosa Newman 1,000

73D ST, s s, 82 ft w of 9th Av, 20x102.2; Sarah A. Clark to Mary J. Owens 1

64TH ST, n s, 850 ft n w of 10th Av, 25x100.5, 1-6 part; Thomas J. Sheridan to Albert L. Foss 1

58TH ST and Madison Av, s w corner, 138.10x100.8x irreg.; Edward V. Loew and wife to Charles E. Schaffner 1

64TH ST, 167 East; Henry Erdman to Jacob Scholle and another 1

105TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100; Simon Adler and wife to John W. Seeger ..... Omitted

60TH ST, n s, 70 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x100.11; Sender Jarmulowsky and wife to Lena J. Lennon 1

3D AV, s w corner of 116th St, 20x75.2x20x70; Bertha Schiff to Herman J. Schiff 5,000

125TH ST, 533 West; Margaret Ritchie to Mary Richardson 27,500

106TH ST, 242 East; Sophia Wiemert and husband to Anton Berkowitz, ex property 1

3D AV, 1,855; Anton Berkowitz and wife to Sophia Wiemert, property 1

LAWRENCE St, s s, 65.3 ft w of 9th Av, 51.6x100; Cornelius Weston and wife to Mary F. Weston 10

NORFOLK ST, w s, 100 ft n of Division St, 26.6x100; Barney Goldman and wife to Solomon H. Apple 1

HENRY ST, 127; Morris Fagenson and wife to Mendel Afterman 1

WEST 42D ST, s s, 100 ft e of 10th Av, Grand St, 25x100; William Prager and wife to Alois Gutwillig 1

WEST 4TH ST, now South Washington Square, 70; Katharine A. Kingsland to Paul Fuller 32,500

CATHARINE ST, n w s, Lots 292-291, Map of Washingtonville, 75x100; John Harjers, Sr., and others to Mary Harjers 1

85TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Alexander Av, 25x100; Franklin B. Lord and wife to Lacy Prince 1

SUMMIT ST, e s, 110 ft s of Devoe St, 50x100; Charlton W. Crane to John F. Kaser 3,250

136TH ST, n s, 500 ft e of Willis Av, 25x100, and other property; John M. Linck and wife to William C. Oesting 1

BROOME ST, w s, 114.4 ft n of 10th St, 11.4x90; Louis W. Kasser and wife to Nicholas and Elise Eckert 6,000

1ST; ANN'S AV, e s, 124.8 ft s w of Westchester Av, 25x81.3; Leopold Fischer and wife to John H. W. Schrage and wife 11,000

FRANKLIN AV, w s, part of Lot 79, map of Morrisania, 25x100; Charles G. Graham and Henry D. Graham to Lottie O. Reeve 2,500

LOT 28, map of E. B. Levy, 23d and 24th Wards; Vaclav Lavicka to Rosalie Lavicka 850

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 412 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x100; Henry Kelly to Catharine Kelly 1

OAKLAND PLACE, n s, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 24x107.4; John J. Quigley to Charles F. Griffin 4,350

LOTS 178, 179, 181, 197, and 198, map by Andrew Findley of streets, avenues, and adjacent property; Millard C. Ernsberger to Mary B. O'Donnell 1

SUBURBAN ST, n e corner of Perry Av, 62.6x118x31x47.8x110; Sereno D. Bonfils and wife to Edward F. Howard 1

Recorded Leases.

DUFF, Michael, to William H. Kuhlken; store, &c., 364 Greenwich St, 3 years ... $2,200

BANKMANN, William, and another to Hermann F. Schulte; stores, &c., 1,593 Avenue A, 6 10-12 months 1,200, 1,400

LANGDON, Woodbury G., to George Hegarty; 348 and 349 West St, 10 years 1,500

Recorded Mortgages.

HAMMERSTEIN, Oscar, and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 44th St, 108.1 ft e of Broadway, and s s of 45th St, 145 ft e of 7th Av, and Broadway, s e corner 45th St. (Recorded Aug. 29, 1895.) 3 years $225,000

ANDERSON, Stephen P., and others to E. V. Buston; lots 4, 5, 12, 267, 272, 279, 284, 290, map Arden property, three mortgages 1,500

BRUNKE, Johannes, and wife, to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 250 4th Av and 52 East 20th St, 3 years 25,000

DEALY, Frederick F., to H. E. V. McCarty, as assignee; 8, 10, 12, and 14 West 30th St, release, secure judgments.

BERRICK, Minnie, and another, to Emanuel Katz; s s of 83d St, 100 ft w of 4th Av, 4 years 8,500

BROGAN, Charles, and wife, to William R. Ross, trustee; w s Southern Boulevard, 177.4 n of Wilkins Place, 3 mortgages, 3 years 20,000

CLARK, John J. and others, to M. H. Hayman; s s of 125th St, 272 ft e of 5th Av, 1 year 15,000

CURRY, John, and others, to William H. Macy, Jr., and another; n s 97th St, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 mortgages, 3 years 46,000

DRIGGS, Anna A., to E. B. Honeyman; 40 East 41st St, 1 year 3,500

DEEGAN, Mary, and others, to J. C. Birdsall; w s of 1st Av, 50 ft n of Walnut St, 8 years 2,500

GRIFFIN, Charles F., to John J. Quigley; n s of Oakland Pl, 100 ft w of Prospect Av, 1 year 450

HAVDEN, Catherine, and another to Marvin Nora; n s of 148th St, 200 ft e of Concord Av, 3 years 600

KATZ, John D., Jr., and wife to F. J. Mead-brook; n s of 29th St, 167 ft w of 7th Av, and other property, (three mortgages) 1 year 20,000

KEATING, Ellen, to Mount St. Vincent Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Clinton Av, 150 ft n of Fulton Av, installments 1,500

KAISER, John F. to C. W. Crane; e s of Summit Av, 110 ft s of Devoe St, 3 years 570

KEMPNER, John A. L., and wife to Adelbert Hafer; s s of 44th St, 150 ft e of 9th Av, 5 years 7,000

LAWSON, Jacob, to F. M. Jencks; s s of 94th St, 100 ft w of Boulevard and other property, demand 12,000

MONSKY, Morris, and wife to Emilie J. Murray; s s of 103d St, 20 ft w of Madison Av, 1 year 13,000

McELROY, Daniel S., and wife to Hettie C. Haight and another; 1,489 Broadway, 5 years 30,000

ORTH, John C., and others to B. G. Amend; s e corner of 5th Av and 132d St, 1 year 3,000

PRENTICE, Augustus, and wife to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 7 West 81st St, 5 years 25,000

SCHAFFNER, Charles E., to Edward V. Loew; s w corner of Madison Av and 89th St, 1 year 60,000

SEEGER, John W., and wife to Matilda Carroll and others; n e corner of 10th Av and 31st St, 5 years 14,500

SCHULL, Joseph, to Maude Byrne; n s of Westchester Av, 437 ft e of Prospect Av, secures notes ..... -

THE CHURCH OF ST. VINCENT DE Paul, City of New-York, to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; 68 and 69 South Washington Square, 1 year 50,000

WIRTH, Louis, and wife to John G. W. Feldman; e s of Prospect Av, 25 ft s of 162d St, 3 years 5,000

WILLIAMS, John T., and wife to J. L. Bulkley and others, executors; 3 and 5 Waverley Place, 3 years 200,000

WIRTH, Louis, and another to John G. W. Feldman, as executors; e s of Prospect Av, 47.3 ft s of 162d St, 3 years 5,000

WATKINS, William W., and others to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n s of 162d St, 202.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 3 years, (six mortgages) 66,000

WHITE, Webster, and another to E. V. Burton; Lots 211, 212, and 233, map of Arden property, 2 years 600

Assignments of Mortgages.

AMMANN, Henrich, to Margaretha Bolkart $1

BAUERDORF, Charles F., to E. F. Kratzke 10,000

BUSSING, John, Jr., to J. C. Bardell 1,898

CRITTENDEN, W. H., executor, to Elizabeth R. Cock and another 1

COLSEY, George F., and another to F. A. Snow 1

JENCKS, Francis M., to Franklin Trust Company 1

UNTEMEYER, Robert C., and others, executors and trustees, to Edmund E. Murphy, executor 40,000

Lis Pendens.

PIKE ST, w s, 50 ft s of Madison St, 25 ft front; Simon Herzig against Bernard Ratowsky, (notice of attachment.)

HESTER ST, 39; Harris Seigler against Joel Kaperberg, (action to enjoin, &c.)

60TH ST, n s, 500 ft w of 10th Av, 25 ft front; Louis P. Siebert, guardian, against Walter Lindner and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

CLINTON ST, w s, 75 ft n of Stanton St, 25x75; Stanton and Clinton St, n w corner, 50x75; Edwin M. Brown against John J. Brown and others, (partition.)

LEWIS ST, 37 and 39; Barnett Levy against Tobias Herkowitz, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

44TH ST, n s, 155 ft w of 2d Av, 25 ft front; William M. Martin, trustee, against Mary J. Walsh and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

136TH ST, s s, 375 ft e of Willis Av, 50 ft front; Martin Walter against Youthful League Club, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

12TH ST, 514 and 516 East; Alfred Gutwillig against Morris Wiederman, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.

FRANKLIN and Elm Sts, n w corner, 25x80; Balthazar Dohl against Herman F. Ahrens, owner and contractor $14,000

59TH ST, 47 East; Philip Welsman against J. McGanley, owner; J. Johnson, contractor 18

17TH ST, and Union Sq, s w corner, 30x100; Hugh J. Cameron against C. S. Wadsworth, owner; J. W. Dexter and Robinson & Wallace, contractors 20

STATE COURTS.

Supreme Court—Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Motions.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Will for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Margaret Dunlavy.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Borland vs. Loonie—Lewis L. Delafield.

Cole vs. American Sulphur Company—James J. Nealis, Caldwell vs. Automatic Lubricator Company—James J. Nealis, Stone vs. New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company—Charles W. Wetmore.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Alfred S. Malcomson vs. Mary C. Cone—John F. Gilmore, Matter of Arthur Beckwith, a lunatic—Allen M. Evarts.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Wustenberg vs. Samuel Cuperman—Richard Farley.

CITY COURT—Conlan, J.—Philip Schaefer vs. Joseph Dannese—David B. Luckey.

CITY COURT—McCarthy, J.—Maton Cassidy vs. Mary L. Doyle—Elmer E. Cooley. Anne Barrett vs. Caroline Nussbaum—Alexander Brough.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—An attachment has been placed on the property of the Border City Hotel Company, Mellen House, at Fall River, Mass., by Mrs. Emma S. Mellen. The writ, it is said, states that $22,000 is the sum claimed. Mrs. Mellen owned a large portion of the stock, which she agreed to transfer, and it was the understanding that certain securities be turned over for the property. These securities are alleged to be unsatisfactory to Mrs. Mellen. Since the control of the hotel has passed from her hands a mortgage of $100,000 has been paid the Citizens' Saving Bank and a new mortgage for $120,000 taken by an out-of-town bank has been negotiated. Mrs. Mellen has a claim beyond her stock. It is said that at various times she has advanced money for the improvement of the property and claims the concern owes her about $22,000.

—An attachment for $12,000 has been issued against the Union Telegraph and News Company, in favor of the Keystone News Agency. The plaintiff claims that the defendant, having temporary charge of its business during a part of the Summer, deliberately tried to disarrange and disorganize the business of the plaintiff for the purpose of breaking it up and discrediting it and turning it over to a rival news agency. The plaintiff claims that its standing and good will have been injured in a sum far exceeding $50,000.

—The Central Hotel, corner of Third Avenue and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg, Penn., was closed by the Sheriff at noon yesterday on executions aggregating nearly $40,000. The house is owned by Kauffman Brothers, but is leased by John Rowan. The Sheriff's sale will take place Monday of next week unless Mr. Rowan can arrange to satisfy his numerous creditors.

—Horner & Co., butter dealers, of Centre Market, Newark, assigned yesterday, with liabilities amounting to $1,052 and assets of $1,406. Charles H. Horner constituted the firm.

—Judgment for $1,316.14 was entered yesterday against Philip Fennelly, liquor dealer, of 99 West End Avenue and 304 Western Boulevard, in favor of D. M. Koehler & Co.

—Judgment for $9,603.77 was entered yesterday against Elmer W. Brown, liquor dealer, of 180 Bleecker Street, in favor of Beadleston & Woerz.

—Judgment for $2,178.20 was entered yesterday against John E. Foster, in favor of C. J. Earlson.

—Judgment for $891.62, was entered yesterday against Simon Levy, dealer in clothing, of 14 Lafayette Place, in favor of John C. Wilmerding.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Port Jervis Hospital, to maintain a hospital, drug, and medicine business, and provide rooms for physicians' offices; capital, $20,000. Directors—William L. Cuddeback, Henry B. Swartwood, and B. T. Medrick of Port Jervis.

Electric Hardware Manufacturing Company, to manufacture and sell magnetized hairpins, magnetizing boxes, &c., in New-York City; capital, $45,000. Directors—Charles A. Hassey, Edward W. Hill, Bernard Lamb, Alexander Caldwell, and George A. Conner of New-York City.

Rohr & Bagley Commission Company of New-York City, to carry on an importing and domestic commission business in dress trimmings, underwear, corsets, &c.; capital, $25,000. Directors—John F. Rohr of San Francisco, and Albert B. and Mary K. Bagley of New-York City.

Theophile Keck Manufacturing Company, to carry on the bakery business in New-York City; capital, $30,000. Directors—Theophile Keck, Joseph Weill, and Henry Tissot of New-York City.

N. E. White Company, to conduct a general mercantile business in Utica; capital, $25,000. Directors—N. Edward White, T. Harvey Ferriss, and Louise F. White of Utica.

The James G. Blaine Club of the Tenth Senatorial District, to spread the principles of the Republican Party throughout the First, Second, and Fourth Assembly Districts, to maintain in New-York City a clubhouse, &c. Trustees—Joseph Levensons, James Short, John P. Burke, Edward Cotter, Israel W. Levy, Louis J. Frank, Charles Toots, Hyman E. Alderman, Augustus Scarboro, Isaac Kommel, Charles F. Berer, Isaac Zubrinsky, Abram L. Levy, William F. Dobson, and Joseph H. Silver.

Large Sales of Cotton.

The largest sales of cotton in recent years were made yesterday in the New-York Cotton Exchange, amounting to 416,000 bales. The previous largest record of sales was made about six years ago, when 625,000 bales were sold.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Good Speculative Demand and Higher Prices.

INFLUENCED MAINLY BY THE WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Steady—Provisions Quiet—Cotton Feverish—Coffee Lower.

The grain trading was less active, but values were increased through a firmer position West and on covering by local shorts, with a very fair scalping trade. Provisions were steadier, but without special animation. Cotton was unsettled and very active, and closed lower with the South and on realizing. Coffee lost a few points through increased crop estimates and free local liquidation.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	66½@
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	24½@
Corn, No. 2 mixed	42⅞@
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @$3.40
Flour, straights, Winter	3.25 @ 3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 3-16@
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @ 20
Pork, mess	10.75 @11.25
Lard, Western steam	@ 5.25
Beef, family	9.00 @12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@ 20
Sugar, granulated	4 1-16@ 4⅜
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16 @ 16
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7½@ 8¾
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @
Copper, lake	12.25 @
Lead	3.50 @

WHEAT—Contracts opened firm and advanced 1⅛@1⅜c, on free foreign buying, firmer West light offerings, and local covering; declined ¾@1c on local liquidation, rallied ⅛c on foreign buying, and closed firm at ⅛@¾c advance, with speculation fairly active and mainly local scalping and switching....Spot was less active, but firm at ½@¾c advance. Sales, 60,000 bushels, all for export, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 red, and 28,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth on private terms, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close; No. 2 red, free on board, 1⅜c over September, afloat, for new; No. 1 Northern, 2¾c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 68c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 70¼c; No. 1 Manitoba, 70c....Clearances hence, none; from Atlantic ports, 1,962 bushels; receipts, 69,225 bushels at Atlantic ports, 97,504 bushels; in the interior, 1,218,794 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅜@⅝c on firmer cables, bullish West, foreign buying, and local covering; declined ⅛@⅜c on realizing, rallied ⅛@½c, and closed steady at ¼c advance, with a slow trade....Spot was dull and firm at unchanged prices. Sales, 40,500 bushels, including for export, 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 43⅝@44c, free on board, afloat. Steamers, 30,000 bushels, at 44c, free on board, afloat, March steamer. The trade bought 5,500 bushels No. 2 mixed at 43¼c, delivered, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 white at 43⅝c, delivered....Receipts, 148,325 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 170,980 bushels; in the interior, 263,867 bushels ....Clearances hence, 58,443 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 93,772 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were without life, and the changes limited to ⅛@⅜c, as influenced by corn and the West, with the close steady at unchanged prices to ⅛c decline. Spot were in light jobbing demand at steady prices....Sales, 47,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 27c for new and 29½c for old; No. 3 white at 24@25c; No. 2 white, clipped, 29c; No. 3, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 24¾c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 23c; rejected white, 22c; No. 2 mixed, 25¼c; track mixed, 24@26c; track white, 25@33c for 30,000 bushels....Receipts, 100,200 bushels; exports, 9,955 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	66½
September	1,585,000	66⅝@67⅝	66¾
October	110,000	67¼@67⅝	67⅛
December	1,840,000	68¾@69 11-16	68⅞
May	275,000	73 @73⅝	73⅛
Total	3,810,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	110,000	41½@42	41⅝
October	130,000	41⅝@41¾	41¾
November	30,000	40⅞@41⅛	40⅞
May	120,000	36⅛@36¾	36¾
Total	390,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	24¼
September	25,000	23½@23¾	23½
October	35,000	23¼@23⅜	23⅛
May	30,000	26¼@26¾	26¼
No. 2 white—			
October	10,000	25 @25¼	25¼
Total	100,000		

FLOUR—There was a better feeling and more active demand, with millers asking an advance of 5@10c per bbl; at the close....Sales, 32,000 bbls, including, of City Mills, 5,000 bbls patents and 6,500 bbls clears, at quotations; 10,500 bbls Spring patents, $3.55@$3.65; 3,000 bbls rye mixtures, $3.10@$3.25; 2,400 bbls Winter straights, $3.20@$3.45; 600 bbls No. 2, $2.50; 3,300 bbls Winter patents, $3.55@$3.65, and 500 sacks Winter fine, 2....Arrivals, 9,198 bbls and 6,502 sacks; exports, 8,285 bbls and 2,500 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 10,875 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@$2.25
Supers	2.40@ 2.50
No. 2	2.55@ 2.60
No. 1	2.75@ 2.80
Clears	3.00@ 3.25
Straights	3.20@ 3.40
White wheat straights	3.50@
Patents	3.50@ 3.65
Special brands	3.60@ 3.75
City patents	4.10@ 4.35
City clears	3.85@ 4.00
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.10
City fine	@ 2.90

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.00@	@
Supers	2.20@	Nominal.
No. 2	2.25@	@$2.50
No. 1	2.40@$2.70	$2.90@ 3.00
Clears	2.65@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	3.15@ 3.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.30@ 3.50	3.50@ 3.75
Special brands	3.50@ 3.70	3.80@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 200 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.65@$3; fancy, $3.15.

CORN PRODUCTS—Prices easy and demand light. We quote: Brandywine, $2.70; Sagamore, $2.70; Esmeralda, $2.60; granulated yellow meal, $2.50@$2.70; white do, $2.60@$2.80; brewers' meal, $1.05; grits, $1.05; chops, 75c; coarse meal, 87c; fine do, $1.

OATMEAL—Dull and steady. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.85@$3.50; cut, $3.40@$3.90; ground, $3.30, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 58@54c.

BARLEY—Nominal at the moment.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Neglected and easy. Quoted: 40 60, and 80 lb, 77½@80c; middlings, 85@95c; sharps, 95c@$1; rye feed, 85c; oilmeal, $22.50@ $23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; dish lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—The movement in clover was fair in small lots and at generally steady prices. For lob lots a prices are $8.50@$9.25 for fair grades, and $9.50@$10 for high grades. Timothy is in light demand, with jobbing lots at $5@$5.75 per 100 lb. "Crimson" clover quoted at $3.75@ $5 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was a quiet day, with the position not materially changed. The exporters to-day were very slow in bidding the prices that had been made for a day or two, while sellers were against conceding further; good off grade yellow was on offer at 26c, but was neglected by English and German markets. The local Western soap trades were also inactive for the market; prime yellow has been sold in lots within a day or two to the extent of 400 bbls, at 28½c, and a moderate demand; Large at 5¼@5¼c; prime red at 4⅞@5c. LINSEED had a fair sale; American at 45c; boiled at 48c, and Calcutta at 50c. COCOANUT OIL was in light demand; Cochin quoted at 5⅝@ 5¼c, and Ceylon at 5c. NEATSFOOT OIL was moving out in small lots; with pure unracked yellow at 55c, and racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c, No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was slow and easy, with lard; 49@51c quoted for city.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The buying was not active at the West in the way of speculation, but the tone was better, with some improvement in prices. The slight rise was more from the feeling that manipulation on the part of one or two of the packers for easier prices had ceased with the approaching close of the month, with the probabilities that the stocks would show a decrease of some consequence for the month at Western markets. The idea is that in a quiet way the consumption of lard especially had been steadily increasing and by reason of its low price, and that it has been taken more largely in its relation to compound lard than usual. Pork closed about as on Thursday; except January option, which was 10c higher; lard advanced 5@7½ points, and held it to the close, as did bacon also. There was full distributions of meats at the West, and pork at its low price has been taken up freely by provincial and other near markets, with a view of holding against future wants for distribution. Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for to-day at 8,000 head.

LARD—Made at the West an advance of 5@7½ points and held ft to the close, through expectations of a more favorable statement of stocks for the sellers, on the belief that the supplies have been taken up more freely by consumers, to a partial neglect of the compound lard, by reason of the low prices. At the West August closed at 5.85c nominal; September was at 5.80@5.87½c, closing at 5.80@5.87; October at 5.87@5.90c, closing at 5.90c bid; January at 5.90@5.95c, closing at 5.95c. Here there was an unimportant demand, with a slightly firmer price held, or 6.25c for cash. Options—September closed at 6.20c nominal. City steam was steady at 6c, with 35 tcs sold. Refined was slow, with Continent held at 6.75, and South American at 7c. Compound lard continued dull, with 4⅝@5c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—Opened easy and 5c lower on October, but recovered on the early advance to the closing figures of Thursday, while January advanced 10c, lost 7½c, and closed at 12c rise for the day, although trading was not brisk; August closed at $9; September was at $8.92½@$9, closing at $9 bid; October at $9.05@$9.10, closing at $9.10 asked; January at $9.75@$9.87, closing, at $9.85. Here there was a fair inquiry; further sales of 200 bbls mess for export on private terms, and 50 bbls city family mess at $13. Quotations were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$13; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

CUTMEATS—The Eastern markets want Western meats in a very reserved way, and bear down the upon prices, yet from the West direct to the South and Southwest the shipments indicate that distributions are running along in much more satisfactory form, as encouraged by easy prices. The trading in city meats is mostly in small lots, and at steady prices. Sales of 10 bxs clear bellies at 6¾c; city-pickled shoulders, 5¾c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7c; 10 lb average, 7¼c bid; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@ 9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams nominal for 12 lb, and 7¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8½c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BACON—Advanced on the short rib deals at the West 5 to 7½ points and closed firm, although outside demand was slack, while the packers had the trading mostly to themselves. At the West August closed at 5.60c nominal; September was at 5.55@5.60c, closing at 5.60@ 5.62c; October at 5.62½@5.70c, closing at 5.70c; January at 5.05@5.10c, closing at 5.10c bid.

BEEF—Was under further export attention and had a moderate movement to home markets. Prices were carried along upon a ready basis. Quotations: Packet, $8.50@$9; do, in tierces, $12@$13; family, $9@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8; city extra India mess, in tierces, $10@ $17 for best grades, and $13.50@$14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were taken up slowly, while freely offered at weak prices. Quoted at about $14.50 at the West and $15.50 here.

HOGS—Were offered at easier prices; demands were fair. Receipts at the West, 29,112 head; same time last year, 40,854 head. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; moderate trading; light average 5c lower; heavy average steady to a shade higher; $3.85@$4.55; left over, 5,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,960 head; lower; steady to a shade lower; $4@$4.30. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.40@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; slow; $4@$4.40. Cleveland—Light average and 10c lower, $4.30@$4.90. Indianapolis—Receipts, 4,500 head; steady; $4.40@$4.65. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,553 head; slow; weak; $3.90@$4.50. Milwaukee—Receipts, 599 head; $3.90@$4.45. Quotations here were at 6¼c for heavy, 6¼c for 180 lb, 6¾c for 160 lb, 6¾c for 140 and 120 lb, and 6¾c for pigs.

TALLOW—There was nothing done for the day in city, with 4½c a nominal price. The feeling was rather weak, with attempts to get the market upon a lower basis. There was no demand outside of the local soap trade. Of the 300 tons Australian received, 200 tons will be shipped to the West, while 600 tons more are about due, of which 500 tons on Western account. These supplies were ordered through the recent period of higher prices for American, and they cost from 4.85c to 5c. They will help out the Western markets considerably. For country-made lots here the demands were slack, with small lots only taken up at 4⅜@4½c, as to quality. For Australian 5c is quoted nominal.

STEARINE—For oleostearine there was no open bidding here yesterday under 6c, while 6¼c was asked. It was thought that 6⅜c could have been obtained if there had been a disposition to sell at that. Chicago was quiet at 6¼c, after its recent large business. For lard stearine there was unimportant demand, with 7.50c quoted nominal for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were influenced by increased crop estimates and rather free local realizing, with the close steady at 5@20 points decline. Havre was quiet at ½f decline, and Hamburg barely steady at ⅛ pfennig loss. Spot Rio was neglected, but quoted steady at 16c for No. 7.... Option Sales—Opening Call, 11 A. M.—No sales. Between Call and Close—September, 3,000 bags at 14.85c; October, 1,500 bags at 15c; December, 1,500 bags at 14.95c, 1,250 bags at 14.90c, 1,250 bags at 14.85c, 750 bags at 14.80c; March, 750 bags at 14.80c; 250 bags at 14.70c, 500 bags at 14.65c; May, 500 bags at 14.50c; total, 11,250 bags. Exchange—10 points paid to exchange 1,000 bags September for December; total for day, 14,250 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.70@14.80	12.40@12.50
February	14.65@14.75	12.35@12.45
March	14.60@14.65	12.30@12.40
April	14.50@14.60	12.25@12.30
May	14.35@14.45	12.20@12.30
September	14.80@14.85	14.05@14.10
October	14.95@15.05	13.30@13.40
November	14.80@14.85	12.85@12.90
December	14.80@14.85	12.65@12.70

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	213,576
Arrivals, steamer Herschel, Santos	30,291
Total	243,867
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,577
Total stock in New-York to-day	239,290
Total stock in Baltimore	56,560
Arrivals	
Total	56,560
Deliveries yesterday	1,184—55,376
Total stock in New-Orleans	24,439
Arrivals	
Total	24,439
Deliveries yesterday	272—24,167
Total stock in other ports	
	79,543
Total stock in United States	318,833
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 29	84,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 29	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 29	122,000
Afloat from Victoria to Aug. 17	9,000
	222,000
Total	540,833
Same time 1894	466,924

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean ..... 16@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom.	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25 @25½
Java, Mulang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	21½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Ceracas	17¾@18¾

lard were 5@7½c higher; September ribs, 5@7½c higher, and January, 2½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and comparatively steady. Foreign markets were steady; for meats, while lard was easy and 3d lower. Receipts of product were moderate, and the shipments were quite large, especially of lard and meats. The cash business was moderately active at unchanged prices.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow—Wheat, 93 cars; corn, 315 cars; oats, 240 cars; hogs, 8,000 head.

FREIGHTS—The demand for vessel room was light at steady rates. Corn paid 1⅝c to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	61 @..	61¼@	61 @..	61¼@..
Sept.	61¼@..	62¼@62⅝	61 @..	61⅝@..
Dec.	63⅝@63¾	64⅝@..	63⅝@..	63¼@63⅜
Corn, No. 2—				
Aug.	36⅝@..	37 @..	36⅝@36½	36½@..
Sept.	36⅛@..	36¾@..	35⅞@36	36 @..
Dec.	30¼@..	30⅝@..	30¼@..	30⅜@..
May	31 @..	31⅝@..	30⅝@31	31 @..
Oats, No. 2—				
Sept.	19 @..	19⅛@..	18¾@..	18⅝@..
Oct.	18¾@..	18⅞@..	18⅛@..	18⅝@..
May	22¾@..	22⅝@..	21⅝@..	21⅞@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$9.00	$9.02½	$8.92½	$9 00
Oct.	9.10	9.10	9.05	9.10
Jan.	9.82½	9.87½	9.75	9.85
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	5.80	5.85	5.80	5.85
Oct.	5.87½	5.90	5.87½	5.90
Jan.	5.90	5.95	5.90	5.95
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	5.55	5.60	5.55	5.60
Oct.	5.62½	5.70	5.62½	5.70
Jan.	5.07½	5.10	5.07½	5.10

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet, prices unchanged; winter grades steadier; No. 2 Spring wheat, 61⅝@62c; No. Spring wheat, 61¼@61½c; No. 2 red, 61¾@61¾c; No. 2 corn, 36¾c; No. 2 oats, 19¼c; No. 2 rye, 40c; No. 2 barley, 42c; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.00¼@$1.01½; prime timothy seed, $4.25; mess pork, per bbl, $9@$9.25; lard, per 100 lb, $5.82½@$5.85; short clear sides, (loose,) $5.55@$5.65; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $5.50@$5.62½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $6.25@$6.50; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.19; granulated, $4.56; standard A, $4.44; linseed oil, raw, 48c; boiled, 50c.

STATE OF TRADE.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	6,100	8,140
Wheat, bushels	49,743	21,229
Corn, bushels	194,550	579,095
Oats, bushels	237,750	185,671
Rye, bushels	3,350	2,143
Barley, bushels	14,600	9,224

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 20c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 14½@16½c. Eggs firm; fresh stock, 12½@13c per dozen.

STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 30.—Flour—There was a firmer feeling, due to the advance in wheat, but buyers were indifferent, and transactions were limited to small lots for actual wants. Rye flour—Inquiry and values nominal. Corn meal—Steady; kiln dried, $3.20. Wheat—Market quiet and steady; No. 2 red August, 62¾@62⅞c; September, 62¾@63c; October, 63¼@63⅜c; November, 63⅝@63¾c; December, 64¼@64⅜c. Corn—Option market ruled steady, under moderate offerings, but there was little disposition to trade and values were largely nominal. Cables were stronger, but foreign demand was moderate and limited to small parcels for regular line steamers. Local car lots dull and irregular, with ample offerings. Spot, August, September, October and November, 42½@43c; December, 39@39¼c. Oats—Market for car lots was quiet, with ample offerings at former rates. Futures were firm and ½@⅝c higher, but ruled quiet. No. 2 white, August, 20¾@20¾c; September, 25¾@26¼c; October, 26@26½c; November, 26½@27c. Sugars—Refined quiet and steady; quotations unchanged. Potatoes—Plentiful and easy; Jersey, at 10@25c per basket. Other articles unchanged. Receipts—Wheat, 12,500 bushels; corn, 2,100 bushels; oats, 14,300 bushels; flour, 3,900 bbls and 3,700 sacks. Shipments—Wheat, 1,900 bushels; corn, 1,000 bushels; oats, 19,900 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Spring Wheat—Another good demand for old No. 2 hard, cost, insurance, and freight; sales, 65,000 bushels at 2¼@2½c under New-York December, or 66¾c; 11,000 bushels do, 66 11-16c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, strong, 66¾c; No. 2 hard, spot, 65¾c; No. 1 hard, cost, insurance, and freight, old, 66⅞c; do, new, 65⅝c; No. 1 Northern, do, 64⅝c. Winter wheat in good demand; sales, 1,800 bushels No. 2 red Indiana, 68¼c; 600 bushels Chicago, 67½c; 24,000 bushels do, 66⅞c, cost, insurance and freight; 1 car No. 1 white, track, 67½c; 1 car No. 2 white, 66c; closing, No. 2 red, store, 67c; do, track, 67c. Corn dull and easy; No. 2 yellow, 42½c; No. 3 yellow, 42c; No. 2 corn, 41½c; No. 3 corn, 40c on track. Oats quiet; easy; No. 2 white, 26c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 1 white, 21½c; No. 2 mixed, 23c; No. 3 mixed 20c on track. Rye nominal; No. 2, 40 bid. Barley and flour quiet; unchanged. Millfeed, dull; unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 1¾c; corn, 1¾c; oats, 1¼@1¼c to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 8,800 bbls; wheat, 253,000 bushels; corn, 49,000 bushels; oats, 59,000 bushels. Shipments, canal—Wheat, 64,000 bushels; corn, 81,800 bushels; oats, 103,000 bushels. Shipments, rail—Flour, 11,900 bbls; wheat, 136,000 bushels; corn, 320,000 bushels; oats, 22,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 30.—Wheat opened firm and ½c higher, with a subsequent advance of 1c the movement, however is large, and light exports caused a break, with heavy selling; December opened at 64¾c, rose to 64¼c, fell to 63¾c, and closed at 63¾c; sales, 2c below asking; samples were in good demand; No. 1 Northern sold from 62c to 63c. No. 3 from 58c to 60c. No. 4 from 54c to 56c. Barley steadier and closed higher and higher for future; September opened at 40c and sold up to 41c; October, 41¼c; samples were steady at about yesterday's prices; extra No. 3 sold at 35¾@40c; No. 2, 41@42c. Oats in brisk demand early at 1c advance; with shippers buying freely; No. 3 white, 21¼@22½c; No. 3, 21@21½c. Rye active and ½c higher; No. 1, 41½@43c; No. 2, 41c. Corn unchanged, but firm, with a light demand; No. 3, 36@36½c. Flour is dull and weak; demand is moderate; demand is rated though at low prices; prime hard Spring patents ranging at $3.30@$3.40. Millstuffs are drooping, and sacked bran is quoted at $11.50@$12.50. Provisions are weak. Mess pork, $8.95 cash and 9.05 October. Prime steam lard, 5.80 cash and 5.85c October. Receipts—Flour, 6,000 bbls; wheat, 36,400 bushels; corn, 1,300 bushels; oats, 16,000 bushels; barley, 31,200 bushels; rye, 4,800 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 4,396 bbls; wheat, 22,100 bushels; rye, 600 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 30.—The wheat market had a very pleasant side to it to-day in a generally stronger showing of prices. Why September so firm in this market compared either with December or outside markets is a question that is not satisfactorily answered. September opened to-day 1c up sharp from the close of yesterday; it advanced ½c above that point, then it broke and closed at about the advance from yesterday of ⅝c; December opened at 59¼c and closed at 59⅝@59½c, a loss of 1c from high point at 60⅜c; there was a very good trade in both months. May closed at 63⅜c. There was a heavy trade in cash wheat, the price ranging widely, and the unlooked-for advance in futures catching a good many receivers who sold early at the then top prices; receipts, 398 cars; shipments, 38 cars; on track No. 1 hard, 59½c; No. 1 Northern, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, 56¾@57¼c. Corn—Small demand. Oats—Market closed easier; No. 3 white, 19c; No. 3, 18@18½c. Flour higher at $3.20@$3.35 in buyers' options; production, 30,000 bbls; shipments, 31,000 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market steady; bran, 89@$9.25; sacks, $10@$10.50; shorts, common, bulk, $10.75; middlings, $13.25.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—Flour—Market quiet; liberal receipts; Winter patent, $3.35@$3.55; do, fancy, $3.10@$3.25; Spring patent, $3.45@$3.65; do, family, $2.70@$2.90; rye flour, Northwestern, $2.90@$3.10; do, city, $3@$3.15; do, low grades, $2.10@$2.20. Wheat—Market quiet; No. 4 red track, 56@57c. Corn—Market steady; No. 2 white track, 38c. Oats—Very little demand; market quiet; No. 2 mixed, track, 21@21¼c; No. 2 white, track, 24c. Pork—Market steady; mess $10.75, clear, $11.25; family, $11.75; short cut, $11.75. Lard steady; steam leaf, 6½c; kettle, 6½c; prime steam, 5¾c. Bacon steady; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¼c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; sugar cured hams worth ¼c more. Eggs—Market steady; fresh near by, 9c. Whisky—Sales, 549 barrels, at $1.22.

DULUTH, Aug. 30.—Wheat had a pretty bulge the first half hour this morning. December opened ¼c off, went up ⅞c in the first fifteen minutes, and 1¼c in the first twenty. It fell off from that, and closed ½c above yesterday's cash or only advanced ¼c. The mills were fair customers, paying ½c premium for the selection of cars on track. The close—No. 1 hard, cash, 60¾c; August, 60¾c; September, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 60c; August, 60c; December, 61⅜c; May, 66¼c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 56¾c; No. 3 Northern, 51¼c; rejected, 48¼c. To arrive—No. 1 hard, 60¾c; No. 1 Northern, 60¾c. Receipts, 301,256 bushels; shipments, 47,336 bushels; inspected, 315 cars; last year, 529 cars.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 30.

BEEVES—Receipts, 104 cars, or 1,785 head: 84 cars for exporters and city slaughterers and 20 cars for the market, and, including the cattle held over from previous arrivals, there were 32 cars on sale, of which 28 cars were at Jersey City. Trade opened slow at generally steady prices for all grades of steers; closed more active and firm on Chicago advices; rough stuff was steady and unchanged; no export demand, and no really prime beeves offered. Two cars of cattle were held over. A car lot of heavy Colorados sold at $4.50 100 lb; common to fair native steers at $3.50@$5.20, oxen and stags at $2.15@$4.80, bulls at $1.50@$2.25, cows at $2.55, and by the head at $5.50@$10; city-dressed native sides had a rather slow sale at 6@8¾c lb; Texas do selling at 5@6c. Latest London and Liverpool cables quote refrigerator beef at 8½@9c lb; American steers steady at 10@12¼c, dressed weight, sinking the offal, and American sheep slow at 9@11c, dressed weight. Shipments to-day on the Europe, 229 cattle for M. Goldsmith and 100 head for D. J. Sherman, on Saturday the Campania will take out 1,800 quarters of beef for Eastmans Company, the Massachusetts 275 cattle and 1,612 quarters of beef for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, 275 cattle for J. Shamberg, and 100 head for Goldsmith, making a total for the week of 1,880 cattle, 8,892 quarters of beef, and 1,470 sheep. SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—19 Illinois steers, 1,191 lb average, at $5.20 100 lb; 21 do, 1,022 lb, at $4.95; 21 do, 1,341 lb, at $4.95; 20 do, 1,185 lb at $4.55; 10 do, 1,110 lb, at $4.40; 20 do, 1,112 lb, at $4.25; 20 do, 1,107 lb, at $4; 17 Kentucky do, 1,305 lb, at $5.20; 19 do, 1,247 lb, at $4; 20 do, 1,091 lb, at $3.60; 18 oxen, 1,266 lb, at $3.30. S. W. SHERMAN—19 Illinois steers, 1,234 lb, at $4.55; 20 do, 1,107 lb, at $4.50. M. GOLDSMITH—50 Colorado steers, 1,401 lb, at $4.55. J. DUCEY—2 stags oxen, 1,225 lb, at $3.50; 9 do, 1,358 lb, at $3.35; 2 do, 1,320 lb, at $3.25; 4 do, 1,230 lb, at $2.25; 1 stag, 1,110 lb, at $2; 25 bulls, 718 lb, at $1.70; 1 bull, 650 lb, at $1.80; 1 cow, 820 lb, at $1.90; 1 do, $7.50. G. DILLENBACK—2 bulls, 680 to 770 lb, at $1.80@$1.90; 2 cows, 695 lb, at $1.05; 6 do at $7.50 each; 7 do at $6.50; 14 do at $6.50. D. McPHERSON & CO.—8 Virginia steers, 1,115 lb, at $4.10; 22 do, 1,145 lb, at $3.95; 22 do, 1,020 lb, at $3.65; 21 do, 1,090 lb, at $3.50; 1 Indiana steer, 1,150 lb, at $4; 15 do, 1,066 lb, at $3.75; 16 bulls, 656 to 1,010 lb, at $1.50@$2.10; 6 cows, 1,013 lb, at $1.80; 12 do, 900 lb, at $1.25; 4 do, 945 lb, at $1.25. S. SANDERS—14 stockers, 1,002 lb, at $3.25; 4 oxen, 1,398 lb, at $4.80; 2 do, 1,300 lb, at $4.50; 3 do, 1,423 lb, at $2.50; 1 do, 1,460 lb, at $1.65; 6 bulls, 783 lb, at $2.10; 1 cow, 890 lb, at $2.55. HUME & MULLEN—4 bulls, 812 lb, at $2; 2 do, 795 lb, at $1.95; 18 cows at $7 per head; 1 do, $6.50; 1 do, $6. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—3 cows, 1,020 lb, at $2.10; 5 do at $10 head; 1 do at $6.50. NEWTON & CO.—4 bulls, 1,198 lb, at $2.25. S. JUDD & CO.—5 cows, 760 lb, at $1.25. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—Yesterday, 23 cows at $7 head; 13 do at $6.50.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, none, and no trading; feeling steady, and inferior to extra cows, calves included, are quoted at $20@$50 head.

CALVES—Receipts, 375 head, of which 300 head at Sixtieth Street; market weak for veals, and a fraction lower for grassers and buttermilks; all sold at $5@$7.55 for inferior to prime veals, a few choice selected do selling at $8; $2.75@$3.35 for grassers and buttermilks, and $3.50@$4 for fed calves; the demand for dressed calves was slack, and prices lower; city-dressed veals sold at 7@11c; for choice, 12c; country dressed at 7@10¼c, little calves at 4½@6c, dressed grassers at 4@6c, dressed buttermilks at 5½@6½c. SALES.—G. DILLENBACK—31 veals, 153 lb average, at $7.62½ 100 lb; 1 do, 106 lb, at $6; 11 fed calves, 252 lb, at $4; 1 do, 210 lb, at $6; 2 grassers, 140 lb, at $3.25; 17 do, 166 lb, at $3. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—25 veals, 128 lb, at $6.50; 1 do, 210 lb, at $8; 46 grassers and buttermilks, 197 lb, at $3.25; 15 grassers, 205 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—20 grassers, 206 lb, at $2.75; 10 veals, 100 to 250 lb, at $6@$6.25; 2 do, (culls,) 180 lb, at $4. HUME & MULLEN—11 veals, 160 lb, at $7.75; 15 do, 142 lb, at $7; 1 do, 120 lb, at $6.50; 1 do, 130 lb, at $6; 32 fed calves, 210 lb, at $4; 2 do, 145 lb, at $4; 8 grassers, 201 lb, at $3.25; 42 buttermilks and grassers, 160 lb, at $3.35; 9 yearlings, 281 lb, at $2.25. J. P. NELSON—9 grassers, 126 lb, at $2.75; 1 veal, 100 lb, at $8. JELLIFFE, WRIGHT & CO.—3 veals, 120 lb, at $7.50. S. JUDD & CO.—4 veals, 130 lb, at $7.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 20 cars, or 4,485 head; 8 cars for city butchers and 15 cars for the market, and, counting the 17½ cars held over Thursday, there were 32½ cars on sale. There was a slow trade in both sheep and lambs at a shade lower prices for the former, while lambs still further declined 15@25c, and 13 cars of stock, mainly lambs, were carried over. No Canada do on sale, but a good many common and medium Western do, for which there was very little inquiry; poor to good sheep sold at $3.50@$4.40 per 100 lb, a deck of extra do at $4, common to prime lambs at $3.50@$5, and 2 decks of choice and extra do at $5.25; dressed mutton slow at 4@6½c lb; dressed lambs easier at 6@9½c for selected carcasses, 10c. SALES.—G. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—96 State lambs, (extra,) 74 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 70 do, 74 lb, at $5; 97 Pennsylvania do, 62 lb, at $4.12½; 4 Pennsylvania sheep, 135 lb, at $3; 17 do, 86 lb, at $3.50; 24 State do, 110 lb, at $3.75. HUME & MULLEN—140 State lambs, 73 lb, at $4.87½; 58 do, 50 lb, at $3.50; 25 do, 57 lb, at $3.50; 80 Michigan sheep, 8 lb, at $2.50; 27 State do, 101 lb, at $2.50; 61 do, at 75c each. G. DILLENBACK—83 State lambs, 68 lb, at $5; 30 do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 139 do, 64 lb, at $4; 33 State sheep, 86 lb, at $2.75; 80 sheep and lambs, mixed, 57 lb, at $3. D. HARRINGTON—79 State lambs, 68 lb, at $4.50; 4 sheep, 97 lb, at $2.75. D. McPHERSON & CO.—105 Indiana lambs, choice, 97 lb, at $5.25; 15 Virginia do, (selected,) 70 lb, at $5.25; 128 do, 66 lb, at $4.75; 190 Kentucky do, 69 lb, at $4.40; 38 Kentucky sheep, 91 lb, at $2.50; 63 Indiana do, 120 lb, at $3.40; 9 Virginia do, 110 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—234 Michigan lambs, 68 lb, at $4.40; 252 do, 66 lb, at $4.40; 61 State do, 63 lb, at $4.50; 301 Virginia do, 61 lb, at $4.30; 149 West Virginia do, 62 lb, at $4.50; 154 do, 63 lb, at $4.30; 120 do, 60 lb, at $4.25; 112 Virginia sheep, 80 lb, at $2.50; 250 Ohio lambs, 67 lb, at $4.25. H. WILKINSON—98 Kentucky lambs, 64 lb, at $4.20; 194 Kentucky sheep, 92 lb, at $2.87½; 113 do, 104 lb, at $2.60. S. SANDERS—102 Ohio sheep, 121 lb, at $4; 176 do, 89 lb, at $2.37½; 38 State do, 101 lb, at $2.37½; 6 State lambs, 62 lb, at $3.80; 63 Ohio do, 57 lb, at $3.75. NEWTON & CO.—259 Michigan lambs, 62 lb, at $4.50. S. JUDD & CO.—245 Kentucky lambs, 61 lb, at $3.50.

HOGS—Receipts, 24 cars, or 3,822 head, of which 148 head were on sale; market easier at $5.15@$5.40 for good heavy to light corn-fed hogs, pigs included; grass-fed Western do quoted at $4.75@$4.95; country dressed barely steady for light hogs and lower for medium weights at 6½@8c lb. SALES.—A. W. LAMB—50 State hogs, 264 lb average, at $5.25 100 lb; 8 do, 170 lb, at $5.30. S. JUDD & CO.—Late Thursday, 111 State hogs, 142 lb, at $5.40; 36 do, 196 lb, at $5.30; 160 grassers fed Michigan do, 147 lb, at $4.95; 160 do, 132 lb, at $4.85.

BUFFALO, Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts last 24 hours, 3,014 head; total for week thus far, 11,946 head; for same time last week, 13,284 head; consigned through, 2,934 head; to New-York, 1,000 head; on sale, 80 head; market opened dull and weak and closed dull; light to fair heifers, $2.65@$3.25; old to fair cows, $2@$2.75; bull stock to good butchers', $1.85@$3. Veals active and higher; good to prime, $7@$7.50; light to good, $4.25@$6.75; heavy fed calves, $3.75@$4. Hogs—Receipts last 24 hours, 11,440 head; total for week thus far, 39,680 head; for same time last week, 31,740 head; consigned through, 4,400 head; to New-York, 6,000 head; on sale, 9,000 head; market opened lower and very dull, and closed very dull, with 20 loads unsold; Yorkers, good to choice, $4.50@$4.55; grassers and Michigans, $4.25@$4.40; mixed packers, $4.50@$4.55; good heavy, $4@$4.50; common and grassy, $4@$4.25; pigs, good corn-fed, $4.15@$4.25; common and grassy, $3.25@$4; roughs, $3.25@$3.75; stags, $3@$3.50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts last 24 hours, 9,700 head; total for week thus far, 39,500 head; for same time last week, 33,475 head; consigned through, 1,200 head; to New-York, 1,400 head; on sale, 9,000 head; lambs early were dull and 15@25c lower, while sheep were barely steady; sheep closed steady, but lambs dull and weak, with 15 loads unsold; good to choice lambs, $4.50@$4.85, a few fancy selected bringing $5@$5.10; light to fair, $3.50@$4.25; culls, $2.25@$3; mixed sheep, good to choice, $2.25@$2.75; culls and common, $1@$2; export sheep, $3.25@$3.50; Canada lambs sold late at $4.50@$4.75; extra prime, (84 lb,) all ewes and weathers, brought $5.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Cattle—Receipts light; market unchanged; prime, $5@$5.20; good, $4.10@$4.40; good butchers', $3.80@$4.10; rough fat, $2.30@$3.50. Hogs—Run light; market dull; prices lower; prime light and medium weights, $4.75@$4.80; common to fair, $4.50@$4.60; heavy, $4.50@$4.60; rough, $3@$3.75. Sheep—Supply, 3 cars; demand light; market bad; export, $3.50@$3.75; extra sheep, $3@$3.10; good, $2.40@$2.70; fair, $1.60@$2; common, 50c@$1; Spring lambs, $2@$4.25; veal calves, $6.25@$7; heavy and thin calves, $2@$3.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—The Drovers' Journal's official quotations to-day are as follows:

CATTLE—Receipts, 4,500 head; market dull; native steers lower; cows and rangers steady; fair to best beeves, $3.50@$5.00; stockers and feeders, $2.20@$4; mixed cows and bulls, $1.25@$3.75; Texans, $2.70@$3.50; Western, $3.25@$4.40.

HOGS—Receipts, 14,000 head; estimated for to-morrow, 8,000 head; market moderately active; light fully 5c lower; others steady to 5c higher; light, $4@$4.55; rough packing, $3.85@$4.05; mixed and butchers', $4@$4.55; heavy packing and shipping, $4.10@$4.35; pigs, $2.50@$4.50.

SHEEP—Receipts, 7,000 head; market steady; native, $1.50@$3.40; Western, $2@$3.40; Texans, $1.50@$2.60; lambs, $3@$5.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 30.—3:45 P. M.—Beef—Extra India mess steady at 75s; prime mess firm at 60s. Pork—Prime mess, Western fine, firm at 58s 9d; do, medium firm at 51s 9d. Hams—Short cut, steady at 56 lb, dull at 40s 6d. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, dull at 41s; short rib, about 25 lb, dull at 36s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, dull at 37s; long and short clear middles, about 55 lb, dull at 34s 6d. Shoulders—About 12 to 14 lb, dull at 31s. Lard—Prime Western, spot, steady at 31s. Cheese—American finest white and colored steady at 38s. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined steady at 17s 6d. Spirits of Turpentine dull at 20s 6d. Resin—Common steady at 4s 1½d. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 1d; No. 2 red Spring steady at 5s 2½d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter firm at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western, spot, firm at 3s 8¼d; August, firm, 3s 8¼d; September firm at 3s 8¼d; October firm, at 3s 8¼d. Hops at London—Pacific coast steady at £1 15s@£2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed barely steady at an advance; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, buyers; August and September delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, buyers; September and October delivery, 4 15-64@4 16-64d, buyers; October and November delivery, 4 17-64d, sellers; November and December delivery, 4 18-64d, buyers; December and January delivery, 4 19-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 4 20-64@4 21-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 22-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 23-64@4 24-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 25-64d, value; May and June delivery, 4 26-64@4 27-64d, sellers.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—3:30 P. M.—Produce—Calcutta linseed on spot delivery, 35s per quarter. Linseed oil, 20s 8½d per cwt. Sperm oil, 131 10s per tun. Australian Tallow—Beef, 21s@21s 9d per cwt; mutton, 22s 3d@22s 9d per cwt. Cocoanut Oil—Ceylon, 24s per cwt; Ceylon, 23s per cwt. Sugar, 11s 3d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s@9s 6d for Cuba muscovado fair refining. Beet Sugar—August, 9s 6d; October and December, 9s 11½d. Provisions—Pork, prime mess, Western, firm. Beef—Fore quarters, 1s 1d @2s 6d; hind quarters, 3s 3d@4s per 8 lb by the carcass.

HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Sugar—Only a limited jobbing demand. Exchange on the United States, short and gold, 9½ premium; exchange on London, 20½@21½ premium.

MANCHESTER, Aug. 30.—Cloths very firm; prices higher; yarns strong, but not very active.

Property Owners Object to a Dump.

A delegation of property owners living at High Bridge called on Mayor Strong yesterday and protested against the establishment of a dump for the Street-Cleaning Department at the foot of Wolf Street, on the Harlem River. The spokesmen were M. H. Haffey, John M. Tierney, and E. L. Casey. They told the Mayor that the dump would be within a few hundred feet of a public school and the speedway.

The Mayor said that he would inquire into the matter and afford relief if possible. The callers said that there were other points along the river more suitable for the dump.

A Street Sweeper His Target.

Acalia Cacci, a street sweeper in the employ of the city, was engaged in his work in front of 29 Mulberry Street Thursday evening when James Sullivan, who lives at the Bowery Lodging House, threw a corncob at him.

It was thrown back by the sweeper, when Sullivan attempted to strike him. A third cob was raised in self-defense, and Sullivan fired at the man with a revolver and was arrested.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday he was held in $2,000 for trial.

BREATHED IN STIFLING SMOKE

A Board of Naval Officers Tests a Patent Respirator—Lieut. Roller Remained Eleven Minutes.

Acting under instructions from the Navy Department, a board of navy officers yesterday made a test of a patent smoke respirator. The apparatus has been adopted by the English and German Navies, and it was to ascertain its utility for vessels of the United States Navy that the test was made.

The board of examiners consisted of Lieuts. John E. Roller, Spencer S. Wood, and Assistant Surgeon R. P. Crandall. The test to which the device was put was rather a severe one. A quantity of combustibles consisting of wood, coal, and tar was placed in the crematory room at the yard and set on fire. A thick and stifling smoke was generated. A quantity of cayenne pepper, which was thrown on the fire, made the fumes impossible to be breathed under ordinary conditions.

A respirator was then fitted to Lieut. Roller, and another to the inventor of the apparatus. The apparatus forms a tight joint around the nose and mouth without any inconvenience to the wearer, whereby the outside atmosphere is prevented from mixing with the air inhaled. Respiration is carried on through suitably arranged valves without effort, the valves being so arranged that the air for inhaling passes through the purifying materials before entering the valve chamber, and the exhaled air is rejected through a different passage, so that in no case any vitiated air can mix with purified air for breathing.

Lieut. Roller and the inventor entered the room, which was then suffcatingly thick with smoke. The Lieutenant remained eleven minutes, and his companion staid twenty-eight and a half minutes. Taking off the respirator and placing a wet towel over his head, the Lieutenant ventured to enter the room again. He was out again in seventeen seconds.

It is probable that the board will make a favorable report.

BUSY DAYS FOR ST. JOHN'S GUILD

Its Seaside Hospital Overflowing and Its Barges Crowded.

Two unfortunate and procrastinating mothers delayed too long before seeking the medicine of salt air for their sick babies, and two little lives passed away in the wards of the Floating Hospital yesterday, despite the efforts of earnest doctors and skilled nurses. These lives might have been saved had the children been brought to the care of St. John's Guild earlier.

The Seaside Hospital, at New-Dorp, S. I., is full to overflowing, and many cases that should be there day and night are receiving tender daily care on the Floating Hospital.

No week during the entire Summer has brought so large a number of very sick children for treatment at the guild's hospitals as this one. The hospitals are equipped for further work, and will perform it unless they are forced to close for lack of funds.

The Trustees earnestly appeal to charitable people everywhere to sustain their efforts to reduce infant mortality.

The named trips of this week have been: The C. W. H. trip, 1,293 patients; the Puck trip, 1,302 patients; the Cornellus Vanderbilt trip, 1,226 patients.

Among the contributions this week were: Mr. and Mrs. Louis B. McCagg of Newport, R. I., $100; proceeds of a fair held at Fort Wadsworth by the Misses Marion Thompson, Annie Heil, Lena Schultz, and Anna Dwyer, $12; proceeds of a fair held Aug. 14, 15, and 16, at 213 West One Hundred and Fourth Street, by the Misses Hiler, Jeanette Lane, Eva L. McParlan, and Anna Voss, $20; and Ethel, Florence, and Gladys Waterbury, $50.

Checks may be sent to Henry Marquand, Treasurer, 501 Fifth Avenue.

CORKS MAY TAKE THE PLACE OF GUNS

No Government Salute for the Aldermen on the Day of Their Picnic.

There is a joker in the Board of Aldermen who suggested that when the City Fathers go down the bay next Thursday on the way to their picnic at Tottenville, S. I., it would be a very fine thing indeed if the United States Government should honor them with a salute from the guns of Castle William.

Alderman Elias Goodman thought that, as the Mayor was going to be in the party, such a salute would not only be not amiss, but would add much to the affair. So Alderman Goodman wrote to a friend in Washington, asking him to learn whether the salute could be given.

Alderman Goodman yesterday got an answer from his friend, in which he pointed out that the army regulations, of which he inclosed a copy, would not permit of a salute in such circumstances. A Governor of a State, in his own State, or a committee of Congress, could be saluted, but not a Board of Aldermen, even when going on a picnic with the Mayor. But the popping of corks can wake the echoes as the Aldermen glide by Castle William, even if the army regulations do muzzle the frowning guns.

BURGLARS ON MICHAEL LEVY'S TOP FLOOR

While the Family Was in the Basement, Rooms Were Stripped.

The residence of Michael Levy, a wealthy Brooklynite, at 95 Division Avenue, in the Eastern District, was ransacked by burglars Thursday afternoon and property valued at several hundred dollars was stolen. The peculiar feature of the robbery is that it was committed in daylight, while members of the family were in the house.

It is supposed that the burglars first entered a vacant building in South Tenth Street in the rear of Mr. Levy's house, and then broke into the vacant house 91 Division Avenue, through which they climbed to the roof. To walk across to the roof of 95 was a simple matter, and there they descended through a door to the apartments on the top floor. Members of the Levy family were in the basement and the burglars easily escaped with their booty.

It was not until 4 P. M., that the burglary was discovered. Mr. Levy at that hour went to his room and found everything in disorder. His clothing closet was stripped of every vestige of wearing apparel, his bureau had been ransacked, and all his jewerly was gone. A search of other rooms showed that the house completely had been rifled.

Mr. Levy is a member of the firm of May, Levy & May, wholesale butchers. He is known in Brooklyn as a philanthropist.

A Man's Residence Is Where He Sleeps.

From The Kingston Leader.

It seems to make a great deal of difference where a man sleeps. Some time ago there was a dispute as to whether the Wilkeswood stock farm was in the Kingston School District, and, by a resolution passed by the Board of Education, School Commissioner Moran was directed to have a survey made to determine the matter. The Board levied a school tax on the property, which Mr. Freer refused to pay, claiming that he was not in the district. His opinion was sustained by his counsel, the late Judge Schoonmaker. The Leader has authentic information that Mr. Freer's sleeping apartments are situated in the extreme northeastern end of his residence and in the town of Ulster, the southwestern part of the building being in Kingston School District, the line passing through the house. Some years ago, when the Hon. F. L. Westbrook ran for Trustee of School District No. 8, there was a dispute as to whether Mr. Westbrook could be legally elected, as it was claimed that his residence on Clinton Avenue was in the district line. The dispute, after much investigation, was finally settled upon finding that the question of whether a man was a resident of the district or not depended upon where he slept.

For Selling Adulterated Milk.

Albert Mariash of 151 Stanton Street and Jacob Wolf of 8 Norfolk Street were held in $100 bail each for trial by Magistrate Deuel in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday.

Inspector Walters of the Board of Health testified that he bought and tested samples of the milk sold by the prisoners in their grocery stores and found it adulterated.

Despondent and Determined to Die.

Determined to make his self-destruction a certainty, Barnett Goldman, fifty-three years old, of 106 East One Hundred and Eighth Street severed the arteries of both wrists and then jumped from a third-floor window at his home early yesterday morning. He was out of work and despondent. He died before an ambulance arrived.

SHERIFF SERVISS GETS A BOMB

It Was But Another Drop in His Bucket of Many Troubles—He May Be Tried for Murder.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Aug. 30.—Sheriff Richard Serviss received a package through the mail delivery this morning, which created consternation because it was thought it contained dynamite.

Sheriff Serviss has had considerable to worry him within the last few months. Not long since eight prisoners cut a hole in the top of the jail and coolly walked to liberty. The law says the Sheriff shall be punished for allowing prisoners in his custody to escape, but worse than all is the fact that among those who got away was a man who was charged with murder, and against whom the chain of evidence was considered perfect. An old New-Jersey law provides that when the Sheriff allows a murderer to escape the Sheriff must take his place and stand in jeopardy of his life.

Then, too, and more recently, what appears to have been a plan for the delivery of every prisoner in the jail was unearthed, and no less than twelve steel saws of the finest kind have been found secreted in the cells.

These things have worried the Sheriff and the bomb came this morning to cap the whole series.

The Sheriff was alone in his office at the jail about 10 o'clock. Letter Carrier James Dunham brought in the morning mail. There were only a few letters and one round package wrapped in manila paper, marked "jewelry," and addressed to the Sheriff.

The Sheriff looked at the package. He had ordered no jewelry and expected none, but decided to investigate. When he picked the package up it was very heavy. He shook it and found the inside part of it slid a little in the wrapper, so the tore off one end of the paper and slid the contents into his hand. It proved to be a brass tube, two and one-half inches long and a quarter of an inch in diameter. Both ends were closed. One was stopped with a cork driven tightly into the tube and cut off even with the edge. The other end was stopped by tallow, or some similar substance.

The Sheriff did not move. He realized that such an action might be fatal if the little tube was what it looked to be, so, without rising, or moving the thing much, he shouted for Deputy Sheriff Wesner, who was within call. James Serviss and the deputy responded, and very carefully and cautiously examined the shining tube.

The tube was gently placed on the desk, but care was taken that it had a soft bed to rest on. The three held a consultation, and reached the decision that the best thing that could be done was to do nothing. Still, the thing could not be left where it was, so Deputy Sheriff Wesner picked it up, and, holding it so that if it went off he would stand to lose no more than a hand, conveyed the object to the old workshop in the jail yard.

A Rutgers College chemist was summoned. He pronounced the thing a dynamite bomb of crude construction, but of force sufficient to kill or to blow out